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LAST EDITION

## TITLES QUESTION IN THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Sir Robert Borden Makes Acceptance of His Amendment a Test of Confidence in Government—Is Carried by 33 Votes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the waning hours of the session came the only exciting debate which has been experienced since the opening of Parliament, the occasion being the debate on the titles hereditary and otherwise in Canada.

In the course of the debate, the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, moved an amendment, and, later in the evening, much to the surprise of the House, announced that if his amendment were defeated he should take it as a vote of want of confidence, and his resignation would be handed to the Governor-General.

Not only was great surprise evidenced, but a certain note of anxiety amongst his followers as both the resolution on titles and the amendment to it were moved from the right of the speaker.

The original resolution was moved by Mr. W. F. Nickle which, in effect, asked that a petition might be presented to the King praying that he might be graciously pleased to refrain from conferring any hereditary titles upon any of his subjects domiciled in Canada. To this an amendment was moved by Mr. R. Richardson, which asked that no titles of any description be conferred on Canadians.

When the debate was resumed this afternoon the first speaker was Sir Robert Borden, who said that he considered that Mr. Richardson's amendment had a too far reaching effect. Amongst other objections he would prevent the recognition by the Crown of services of men in the military forces and would create an invidious distinction between those serving in the Canadian overseas forces and those of the British and other dominions. "There are other people," continued the Premier, "who have rendered services to their country in other spheres of national activity. We should not designate distinctions to those only who have served in the military or naval forces."

The Premier went on to say that he thought they had gone about as far as it was wise to go if they acted under the order-in-council which was brought down, some time ago. He had prepared an amendment to an amendment which added the words, "except in accordance with the principles enunciated in the order-in-council brought down and laid on the table."

This order-in-council summed up reads: "1—No honor or titular distinction save those granted for military service during the present war or ordinarily bestowed by the Sovereign shall be conferred upon a subject of His Majesty resident in Canada, except with the approval of the Prime Minister."

2—The government of the United Kingdom shall exercise the same authority as heretofore in determining the character or number of titles to be allocated to Canada from time to time.

3—No hereditary title or honor shall hereafter be conferred upon a subject of His Majesty ordinarily resident in Canada.

4—Appropriate action shall be taken, whether by the legislation or otherwise, to prevent a prescribed period no title of honor conferred on a subject of His Majesty, now or hereafter resident in Canada, shall be recognized as having hereditary effect. "To this," added Sir Robert, "I propose to add that when any honor is conferred we follow the custom of Great Britain and state publicly the reason for that honor." The Prime Minister went on to say that the question would be brought up and discussed at the coming Imperial Conference in London when the views of the government would be presented.

The debate lasted about four hours, and was taken part in by most of the prominent men of the House. The dramatic moment was reached, however, when one of the government's supporters said that he would like to know what stand the government was taking on the matter. He was against titles, but he had come to the House to support the union government and he would like to hear from the Prime Minister before he voted. It was then that Sir Robert Borden hurled his unexpected bombshell. He stated that the government had given long and earnest consideration to the matter. He had asked the House to take a certain course, and if it was not prepared to do so he should regard it as a vote of want of confidence and resign as leader of the government. This statement was greeted by his followers with loud cheers. Mr. Richardson thereupon said that had he thought the government would have taken the matter so seriously he would not have gone on with the matter; he was sent to the House to support the government in its policy of winning the war and he asked leave to withdraw his amendment. Permission was refused by the speaker, and upon a vote being taken Sir Robert Borden's amendment was carried by a majority of 33.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

There have been 24 hours of what may be called calm at the front, though anywhere else in the world it might be described as severe fighting. The Germans made a desperate effort to recover the ground at Meriville, taken on Sunday, by the Surveys, but they were completely unsuccessful. For the rest everybody is waiting, in anticipation of the blow it is felt that Marshal von Hindenburg must deliver. The German troops are massed heavily along the front, and from the aviation reports, it is known that, as previous to the battle of the 21st of March, the field army is being kept well in the rear, beyond the possibility of deciding in what direction, when the storm troops have been loosed, it will be launched. As far, therefore, as it is possible to judge from the observation of reconnaissances, whether from the trenches or in the air, von Hindenburg is preparing for a repetition of the blow of the 21st, but with probably increased forces.

## Germany's War Plans

Government Official Believes She Is Preparing Another Surprise

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—That Germany was intending to make (Continued on page two, column two)

## RAPID INCREASE IN SHIPBUILDING

Official Figures for May Surpass the April Average in United States by More Than Two Thousand Tons Daily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first two weeks of May have added 128,300 tons of steel ships to the new United States merchant marine. Deliveries for the week ending May 11 aggregated 48,150 tons of steel ships, and that, added to the \$0.180 tons delivered in the preceding week, brought the total to 128,330 tons.

It is now virtually certain that the record deliveries of April, aggregating 170,000 tons, will be surpassed in May. The average rate of deliveries for May thus far is 5000 tons per day more than in April, when 6000 tons daily average of steel ships were officially reported delivered. For the first eleven days of May the average was more than 11,600 tons of ships a day. These figures are based on official reports to the Emergency Fleet Corporation. According to figures on April deliveries given out by the Commissioner of Navigation, approximately 240,000 tons of steel shipping were delivered in April, averaging more than 9000 tons daily. The official figures for May thus far surpass even that average by more than 2000 tons daily.

## REPORTS OF KERENSKY COMING NOT VERIFIED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Investigation by the State Department has failed to verify reports that Alexander Kerensky, the former Premier of Russia, had arrived here, or is on his way to the United States. No record, it was said today, could be found of Kerensky's leaving Russia. At the Russian Embassy, it was said today, nothing was known of Kerensky's movements, and that he was not expected here by embassy officials.

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## POLITICS CHARGED IN PROPOSED MERGER

Ways and Means Committee of Massachusetts Legislature Hears Protests to Bill to Unite Public Utilities Boards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Charges of politics in the proposed merger of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission and the Gas and Electric Light Commission, and the objection of the railroads to paying the expenses of the new Public Utilities Commission which is to result from the merger, were laid before the Ways and Means Committee of the State Legislature today. The committee gave a public hearing on the merger bill, as well as on bills to reorganize the State Department of Agriculture and the Commission for the Blind.

Winfield Tuck of Winchester declared that the reorganization of these boards was chiefly to find positions for politicians. He advocated removing the power to appoint the new Public Utilities Commission from the Governor and having the members elected by the voters at the next state election.

Senator Hobbs of Worcester, chairman of the Committee on Administration and Commissions, which drafted the utilities bill, said it was to be assumed that the Governor would reappoint at least some of the members of the existing boards. He admitted that the proposed seven-year tenure of office for the new utilities board was open to criticism, and agreed that it made the officeholders practically safe from interference by the Governor.

He considered the gas board, at \$4500 salary for the members and \$5000 for the chairman underpaid, and the Public Service Commission, at \$8000 for the members and \$8500 for the chairman, overpaid. It is proposed that the members of the merged board shall receive \$6000 and the chairman \$6500. Senator Hobbs believed it feasible to have five or even three men do the work now being performed by the existing gas and public service commissions.

Attorneys representing the Boston & Maine, the New Haven and the Boston & Albany railroads protested against the roads being made to pay the expenses of the utilities board. If the roads were to meet this expense, they held it better to be assessed in accordance with mileage of track rather than on the basis of gross earnings.

## BRITISH PAYMENTS FOR SWISS GOODS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Chancellor of the Exchequer announces an arrangement of exchange facilities between Switzerland and London whereby British payments for Swiss goods for war purposes will be provided for. Credit will be arranged by various London banks by means of three months' bills renewable for a maximum of three years, for a total of 100,000,000 Swiss francs. The British Treasury indemnifying banks concerned against all liability. The Treasury will obtain the necessary Parliamentary authority by a bill to be presented, entitled the Government War Obligations Act. This announcement is the more interesting in that prominent Swiss visiting England recently have insisted on the importance of developing Anglo-Swiss economic relations and on the desirability of the Treasury's assistance in smoothing the difficulties presented by the exchange question.

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## PROVINCE OF BOHEMIA UNDER MARTIAL LAW

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Martial law has been proclaimed in Bohemia and in consequence of "popular excesses" many persons have been imprisoned, says a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Berne, quoting the Slovenski Parod.

Outbreaks have occurred in Pilsen, Nachod and other towns. The vast estates of Prince Furstenburg, a close friend of the German Emperor, have been plundered and the buildings on them burned.

Dr. von Seydler, the Austrian Premier, is added, has summoned the Czech Deputy Stanek to discuss the situation. Deputy Stanek has declined, and has warned the Premier against a policy of violence in Bohemia.

## Austrian Motives in Bohemia

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An official Austrian note cabled to Washington from Berne throws light on the motives which impelled the Austrian government to declare martial law in Bohemia. The note says:

"Certain events which were a danger to the safety of the State and presented even a character of high treason took place during the first days of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the founding of the National Bohemian Theater and led the authorities to take repressive measures."

## SINN FEIN LEADERS ISSUE A MANIFESTO

Declaration Says "England's Will Shall Be Broken and Ireland's Honor Upheld"—Police Watch Closely for Suspects

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—The Sinn Fein leaders are manifesting considerable activity. Early today a handbill manifesto issued by the Sinn Fein standing committee was posted in the center of one of Lord French's proclamations.

The manifesto states that when the English government decided to conscript Ireland they did not expect it to be taken as a war declaration and accepted by the invincible determination of the Irish, who would rather die at home than fight for freedom everywhere else in the world and slavery in Ireland. It says England seeks a confusion of the issue, striking at the Sinn Fein organization under the pretense of a German plot.

Ireland's enemy today is England, as for the past seven centuries and, the manifesto concludes, for the first time for generations, England's will is opposed by a practically unanimous Ireland, and England's will shall be broken and Ireland's honor upheld. Numerous persons are said to be hiding, and the police are watching closely for suspects.

## John Dillon's Appeal

Seeks Support in United States for Nationalist Party

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—An appeal to all those of Irish descent in the United States to support the Nationalist Party as "the one party in Ireland which is fighting for Irish liberty without betraying the cause of liberty of other lands" was made today by John Dillon, the Nationalist leader, in an interview with the Associated Press correspondent. Mr. Dillon, in this interview, denounced the policy of the Sinn Fein, while arraigning the methods which the British government had pursued in dealing with the Irish question.

After calling attention to the importance of the American public being fully informed of the Irish situation at the present time, Mr. Dillon said: "The Irish Party at a special meeting held on Thursday of last week, issued a statement from which the following is an extract:

"All the machinery of propaganda controlled by the British government has been set in motion to blacken the name of Ireland in America and to prejudice the American people and the American government against the Irish nation. We feel it our duty, as the elected representatives of the Irish nation, to appeal most earnestly to the people of America and the American government not to be deceived by these propagandist misrepresentations, but to listen to the statement of Ireland's case coming from Irishmen in sympathy with the national aspiration of the people of Ireland and qualified to speak on behalf of the Irish nation."

"At the time the above statement was issued, none of us had the slightest information of the intended coup of the government, but justification for our warning came with dramatic rapidity. "It is difficult to understand why the government took action at this particular moment, and the method adopted by the government is, so far as I know, unprecedented in British history. They have arrested and deported these men to England without any definite charge being made in legal form against them, and without any statement as to whether it is intended to bring them to trial or not. Meanwhile, Ireland waits for proof of the alleged pro-German plot. "For the past three years the Brit-

(Continued on page two, column four)

## BREACH AVERTED IN AIRCRAFT SITUATION

Substitute, Acceptable to Both President Wilson and Senator Chamberlain, Is Adopted in Place of Latter's Resolution

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With less than two minutes' debate, the breach between President Wilson and the Senate that had appeared imminent disappeared today when by a viva voce vote an acceptable substitute was adopted in place of the Chamberlain resolution, which the President contended was nothing less than a proposal to constitute the Military Affairs Committee, a committee on the conduct of the war.

The compromise, pronounced acceptable to the administration and declared by Senator Chamberlain to be acceptable to him, was reached after prolonged conferences, and proposes merely that any expenses incurred by the military committee for investigations previously authorized shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate. It eliminates entirely the proposed authority for a sub-committee to sit during the recess of Congress.

By adoption of the substitute, a vote on the original Chamberlain resolution was avoided entirely. President Wilson plainly told senators he considered such a vote merely one of confidence.

The substitute resolution does not prevent an investigation of the aircraft, to which the President has stated he has no objection whatever. It meets the President's objection that the original Chamberlain resolution virtually proposed to constitute a committee on the conduct of the war and places with Congress the executive duties now lodged with the President and the other executive heads of the government.

Instead of the expected pitched battle between the contending factions, not a ripple indicating the strife which has been in progress beneath the surface was shown in the Senate's disposal of the question today.

Senator Martin, the Democratic leader, announced he had conferred with senators of both sides, and that all agreed the compromise resolution "is not only free from objection, but also is helpful."

In private discussion of the Senate's action today, both sides appeared inclined to regard the outcome as a victory, but all were gratified that an open breach had been avoided with mutual satisfaction.

Military committeemen declared the substitute resolution gives the committee substantially the authority and funds it desired to enable it to proceed with the inquiry proposed. Also administration leaders declared it denied power sought by the military committee to have subcommittees continue investigations during a recess of Congress.

Senator Chamberlain announced he hoped soon to announce the personnel of the subcommittees which will conduct the aircraft and quartermaster's inquiries.

## Reply by Mr. Gregory

Attorney General Issues Statement Relative to Mr. Baker's Orders

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports and data referring to the airplane production program have been referred by the War Department to the Department of Justice for examination by Charles E. Hughes and officers of the department in charge of the airplane investigation. Mr. Hughes will return to Washington late this week to take up personal direction of the inquiry. Attorney-General T. W. Gregory has given out the following statement:

"On being asked in what way Col. W. S. Waldron, R. L. Montgomery and Edward A. Deeds of the Signal Corps, who were ordered to report to him, would cooperate and assist in the pending aircraft investigation, the Attorney-General replied:

"We will seek and obtain full information with respect to all transactions connected with aircraft production, but it must be distinctly understood that no person concerned in any transaction under inquiry will be permitted to have any part in the conduct of the investigation."

## INTEREST IN COMING DUTCH ELECTIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—More than usual interest attaches to the approaching Dutch general election since it is the first to be held on the basis of the revised constitution with universal suffrage and proportional representation.

Whereas Dutch Socialists have hitherto refused to participate in the government, they now intimate readiness to enter an eventual ministry, provided satisfactory guarantees are forthcoming concerning the democratic basis of its policy. Universal suffrage is considered likely to strengthen this and other radical groups.

## HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A House elections committee today in the contest of T. J. Steele against Representative George S. Scott, of the Eleventh Iowa District, reported Scott as properly elected.

## SHIPPING FERMENTED WINES IN OKLAHOMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—It is not a violation of the Oklahoma Bone Dry Law, passed by the 1917 Legislature, for a Roman Catholic priest to ship fermented wines either into this State or between points in Oklahoma for sacramental purposes, the Supreme Court has ruled in the case of Urban De Pasque vs. the Santa Fe Railway. De Pasque, who is a Roman Catholic priest, and secretary to the Bishop of Oklahoma, performs the duty of shipping fermented wines for sacramental purposes to 105 Roman Catholic priests in the State for use in the sacrifice of the mass. He attempted to ship wine from Oklahoma City to Guthrie, and the Santa Fe refused to accept the shipment. He then sought a mandamus in the Oklahoma City district court, which denied his application, holding that shipment of intoxicating liquors for any purpose was a violation of the Oklahoma Bone Dry Law. The Supreme Court reverses this holding, and orders the district court to grant the mandamus.

The Roman Catholics represented at the hearing of the case that the use of fermented wine in the sacrifice of the mass service is considered by them the supreme act of worship and adoration to God.

## PROTESTS FOLLOW PACIFICIST'S PLEA

American Unitarian Association Denies Resolution of Greeting to German Pastors Urged by the Rev. H. W. Pinkham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Scenes of excitement in Tuesday's session of the American Unitarian Association convention followed the introduction by the Rev. H. W. Pinkham, a pacifist preacher, of a resolution recognizing in a declaration of certain German pastors "and others" the "spirit of Christian brotherhood." The text of the resolution, which was read only after great opposition amid cries of "treacherous" and "seditious," and later was ordered expunged from the minutes book, is as follows:

"Resolved, That in the declarations of certain Christian ministers and others that have been reported to us from Germany we joyfully recognize the spirit of Christian brotherhood, the spirit that rises above the barriers of nationality and holds in bonds of mutual love all true followers of Christ in whom there is neither Jew nor Gentile, neither American nor German. In the present dark and sad time of war we welcome such expressions and heartily reciprocate them to our Christian brethren in Germany, seeing in them forebodings of the day for which we long, when the nations shall not make war any more, but shall dwell together in mutual good will."

Mr. Pinkham explained that the declarations upon which this resolution was founded had been carefully translated by Dr. Charles William Wendte who was formerly an instructor in German at Harvard and once studied for a year in Hauser, Germany. He said that the resolutions had been adopted and signed by hundreds of Christian ministers and Christian people in Germany. "I am not aware," he said, "that any expression of equal excellence of the Christian spirit of brotherhood has been made. It seems fitting that there should be some expression reciprocating what most of us must heartily welcome."

The resolution was immediately challenged by the Rev. William S. Jones of Newport, R. I.

"I should like to ask the mover of it," he said, "if this body of ministers to whom he refers, has gone on record in regard to this war. Has it proposed?"

(Continued on page four, column three)

## GREAT INCREASE IN FOODS IN STORAGE

BOSTON, Mass.—The reports of the cold storage warehouses to the Massachusetts State Department of Health show that nearly 29,000,000 pounds of food were stored in this State during April. This is nearly 13,000,000 pounds more than was stored during a similar period last year. The figures for both periods follow:

ARTICLES PLACED IN COLD STORAGE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL

	1917	1918
Eggs, case, dozens.....	4,780,860	8,649,652
Eggs, broken out, lbs.....	123,210	115,971
Butter, pounds.....	857,921	915,943
Poultry, lbs.....	534,279	255,988
Game, lbs.....	4,443	612
Meat, fresh, and meat.....	7,592,994	14,464,592
Fish, fresh food lbs.....	2,141,629	5,184,534

ARTICLES ON HAND IN COLD STORAGE ON MAY 1

	1917	1918
Eggs, case, doz.....	8,000	8,000
Eggs, broken out, lbs.....	8,000	8,000
Butter, lbs.....	1,828,961	1,828,961

\*No report required.

The figures show a great increase in the storage of eggs, meat and fish, and a decrease in the storage of poultry. Large consignments for export explain the high figures for meat, and, to some extent, those for fish.

## STEP IS TAKEN TOWARD MAKING UNITED STATES DRY

Proviso Is Inserted in Food Bill by House of Representatives Withholding Appropriations Till Liquor Making Is Stopped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An important amendment which may pave the way for war prohibition in the United States was adopted by the House of Representatives on Tuesday when, on the initiation of Representative Randall of California, a proviso was inserted in the food stimulation bill which withholds all appropriation for the purpose of food stimulation and conservation until the President shall by proclamation or otherwise order that no more grain or fruit shall be used in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors.

It is evident that the amendment, which was adopted by 69 to 58, is in response to a demand for such action on the part of the President from all sections of the country and from the great majority of the people. The fact, however, that although the number present on the floor of the House, when the vote was recorded, constituted a quorum when the House is in committee of the whole, but not a quorum of the entire House may cause an effort to be made by the opponents of the amendment to strike it out.

The purposes of the bill to which the amendment was made have universal support. It provides for stimulating production and conserving foodstuffs by educational and demonstration methods. It makes provision for the supplying of seed to the farmers at cost and for the more efficient distribution and marketing of food through authoritative information on market conditions throughout the country. It further provides for the mobilization and distribution of farm labor for the harvesting of crops. For these purposes approximately \$13,000,000 are appropriated under the bill, but if the amendment holds good not a cent of this can be used unless the President shall see fit to put a stop to what the supporters of the amendment maintain is a national waste, namely, the use of grain and fruit for alcoholic beverages.

Representative Candler of Mississippi, who is in charge of the bill, strongly opposed the amendment introduced by Representative Randall. Among the supporters of the amendment were about an equal number of Democrats and Republicans and this fact is taken to be indicative of the general feelings of all parties on the question of war prohibition.

The bill for the stimulation of food production has the support of the Secretary of Agriculture and of the federal Food Administration. Its provisions are deemed necessary as contributory to the more efficient prosecution of the war. Thus it is up to the President to decide whether or not the provisions of the bill can be utilized for furthering the national interests. If the action of the House in adopting the amendment on Tuesday is upheld, the President must decide whether the bill is to be enforced or whether the breweries are to be shut down. The great majority of his supporters hope that he will choose the former alternative.

It is possible that an effort may be made in the Senate to strike out the amendment but present indications are that the Senate is in favor of war prohibition. In fact, if Congress had had its way in this matter the Food Act would have passed in such form as to make the United States bone dry for the period of the war. Congress submitted to the express wishes of the President in this matter and they left the policy to be adopted in his discretion.

For this reason no action was taken by Congress on the many resolutions submitted and calling for a stopping of the liquor traffic. Now, however, the House has adopted the Randall amendment and that there is likelihood of the Senate adopting it, it will practically leave the President no alternative but to veto the legislation. That he will take any such course on a matter of this nature is deemed in the highest degree improbable.

Reports from all over the country indicate that one of the great difficulties experienced by those who went out preaching conservation was in connection with the alleged illogical position of the government in asking all classes of the people to save and conserve, while at the same time millions of tons of foodstuffs were wasted in the interest of one class, the brewers, and to the detriment of the whole nation. This was emphatically pointed out in the debate on the Randall amendment.

## MORE MONEY ASKED BY NAVY SECRETARY

Service of the United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Additional requests for naval appropriations during the next fiscal year, totaling \$30,165,950, were submitted to Congress by Secretary Daniels this afternoon. His requests included \$11,000,000 for constructing and equipping training camps, and \$5,533,560 for procuring and testing shells.



## POLAND'S FUTURE IS NOW "SETTLED"

Report Is Confirmed That Central Powers Have Concluded an Agreement Without Consulting the Poles

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The agency learns from authoritative Polish quarters that precise confirmation has been received of the report that the Central Powers have concluded an agreement between themselves regarding a new solution of the Polish question.

It should, however, never be supposed this is by agreement with Poland, precisely the reverse being the case, and there being no question of any arrangement between the Poles and the enemy.

The divergence of view between Poland and both central empires is as wide today as ever, indeed even wider, after the experience of two years of German occupation and of the so-called peace treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest.

**The Mourmansk Railway**  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Any measures directed by Finland against the Mourmansk railway will be regarded by Great Britain, France and the United States as a breach of neutrality, the Dagblad of Stockholm says.

The Mourmansk railway was built after the war began, primarily for the purpose of giving Russia another port of entry for war supplies. It runs from Mourmansk, on the Arctic, across the Kola Peninsula to a junction point with the Archangel-Petrograd line.

**Comment on New Alliance**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Writing in the Nieuw Freie Presse, Count Andrássy declares the collapse of Russia and the rise of new states between the Central Powers more indispensable than before, since without it "it would be impossible to determine how far we have assumed guarantees to defend new states against the new Russian expansion movement and what should be our eventual political and economic relations with those states."

The delay in settling the most important Polish problem, he adds, has already resulted in a great injury, and peace would be nearer today if the Central Empires made their aims clear, thereby destroying the illusion that they are divided against each other.

## WELSH CONFERENCE ON SELF-GOVERNMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A conference on self-government for Wales and Monmouthshire was opened at Llandrindod Wells yesterday. The chairman, Alderman S. N. Jones, announced that Welsh members of Parliament would be invited to a later meeting of the conference. A resolution pledging support of the government in its prosecution of the war and in favor of a League of Nations was carried.

After passing further resolutions in favor of Welsh self-government, an executive committee was formed to draft a Welsh nationalist program and arrange for a further conference.

Meanwhile, the Welsh educational authorities at Llandrindod Wells, at an adjourned meeting, decided to support the Welsh self-government scheme, instead of the proposed Welsh education council.

## FRANCE APPROVES SWISS AGREEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Cabinet has approved the economic agreement recently concluded between Switzerland and the Entente Powers by which Switzerland undertakes to deliver certain specified quantities of timber to the allied governments for a period of eight months, the latter undertaking, in exchange, to make important concessions regarding the supply of foodstuffs to Switzerland.

## ALLIES AWARE OF NEGOTIATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—While no official statement is yet forthcoming it is understood that the Allies were aware of the negotiations between Japan and China which have been in progress some time, the sole object having been to arrange for such coordination of action as might be requisite should intervention in Siberia become necessary.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE ENION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BOSTON, Mass.—At the annual meeting of the Gov. John A. Andrew Chapter, Daughters of the Union, held on Tuesday at the Boston Art Club, officers were elected as follows: Regent, Mrs. Albert W. Marsh; vice-regent, Mrs. Gilbert C. Brown Jr.; recording secretary, Mrs. A. R. Bradbury; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edwin S. Crandon; treasurer, Mrs. F. S. Davis; historian, Mrs. Francis Henry Wade; registrar, Miss Alice Strong; auditor, Miss Emma Burt.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

up for the apparent lack of opportunity to spring another surprise by an extraordinary thoroughness of preparation for her next offensive was the opinion expressed by a high government official in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor and American press representatives yesterday afternoon. The remarkable effectiveness of the allied air activity was referred to as an outstanding feature of the military operations in France in the past few days, along with the success of allied trench raids, which had resulted entirely unfavorably to the Germans.

That the German offensive, when it comes, will be a big affair was also the opinion expressed.

Replying to a question as to Sunday night's air raid it was described as a most serious effort, which made the defensive tactics and their results all the more creditable. It was further stated that the number of bombs dropped was considerable, but the exact number of German machines engaged was difficult to estimate.

Replying to a further question as to possible allied recognition of the Bolshevik government, it was explained that de facto recognition might be possible, but the question to decide was what was the Russian government.

## British Aerial Report

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An official announcement issued today says:

"Balloons and airplanes were again very active on Monday. Several long distance reconnaissances were completed and many photographs and observations taken. Bombing airplanes dropped 22 tons of bombs on the enemy's railway stations, airdromes and billets.

"Twelve German airplanes were brought down in the air fighting, two others were driven down out of control and another was brought down by gunfire. Two hostile balloons also were destroyed; four British airplanes are missing."

An official statement on aerial operations issued last night says:

"During Monday night, airdromes in the neighborhood of Ghent, Tournai and St. Quentin used by the enemy's night bombing machines were heavily attacked. Thirteen tons of bombs were dropped on these and four and a half tons were dropped on the railway stations at Thionville, Metz and Coblenz.

"At 8 o'clock in the morning of May 21 22 heavy bombs were dropped on the railway stations at Namur and Charleroi. One of our machines has not returned.

"Since the beginning of the German offensive, exactly two months ago, 1000 German airplanes have been brought down or driven down out of control and more than a thousand tons of bombs have been dropped over the enemy's lines."

## Paris Defenses in Operation

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The following official announcement was given out this morning:

"Enemy aircraft having been reported by our look-out posts making for Paris, an alarm was given. The different methods of defense were put into operation. A violent curtain of fire was thrown up and our squadrons took the air."

## Food Situation Desperate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Advices received by the State Department from official sources in neutral countries contiguous to Germany and Austria are that the food situation in the Central Empires is most desperate. Reports also show a general lack of food in Russia. The State Department has information that would indicate that even with the reduced ration planned for June 15 and thereafter in Germany and Austria there is not food enough to carry the population over to harvest. The people both of Germany and Austria have been told that relief would be brought to them in the form of supplies from Ukraina, but these are not forthcoming and there is no prospect that they will be sent into Germany soon.

## British Advance Along Tigris

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Turkish troops in Mesopotamia north of Baghdad display little activity, while British cavalry has advanced north of Tikrit on the Tigris to Patha. An official statement on operations in Mesopotamia reads:

"The Turks have shown no activity since they were driven across the Lesser Zab on May 11. The removal of large quantities of military stores captured in Kirkook proceeds without interruption.

"On the Tigris our mounted troops have advanced as far as Patha. The Turks holding the village offered little resistance and retreated hastily further up the river."

## Insurrection at Aidin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The agency learns that the insurrectionary movement at Aidin is extending to Menemeh and Manissa, and 2000 Turkish troops sent to quell the disturbances there have deserted, while numerous desertions are also reported from coast garrisons.

Essad Pasha of Janina has been intrusted with the repression of the movement.

## Patrol Raid by Americans

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing today reported to the War Department details of a patrol raid made on Monday night by United States troops, which resulted in the capture of two German prisoners. No

casualties on the American side were sustained. Artillery activity on both sides is noted.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official report made public on Tuesday reads:

"Yesterday Kemmel Heights was again the objective of strong enemy attacks which broke down with sanguinary losses. The defenders of Mont Kemmel achieved complete victory on the front of Voormezele-Drainout. The enemy's infantry attacks were preceded by violent artillery preparation. The main thrust was directed at Mont Kemmel's western slope. The French advanced in waves. Our infantry and artillery broke down their assault and forced them to retreat with the heaviest losses. Our counter-attacks threw the enemy out of the crater zone where we had penetrated. There is still a French nest east of Loere.

"According to prisoners, British divisions were held in readiness in the third line, but as the French were unable to obtain a success, they were not again put into action."

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Today's official announcement follows:

"A number of successful raids were carried out by us last night on different parts of the front. In the sector southeast of Arras, our troops entered the German trenches at two points, and captured 14 prisoners and a machine gun. Other raiding parties brought back a few prisoners from the enemy's positions in the neighborhood of Locon and in the sector between the Forest of Nieppe and Metern.

"North of the Ypres-Comines Canal 16 prisoners were captured by us. A hostile raiding party approached our lines last night north of Albert; it was repulsed.

"The enemy's artillery showed some activity during the night in the neighborhood of Dernancourt, and considerable activity east of the Forest of Nieppe. The sector northeast of Bethune was heavily bombarded with gas shells."

The War Office issued a statement on Tuesday night, which reads as follows:

"A hostile counter-attack launched this morning against our new position northwest of Merville was made in considerable strength upon a front of 1200 yards. A very heavy bombardment preceded the enemy's advance, but, despite the intensity of his artillery preparation, his infantry only succeeded in reaching our positions at two points, where they were dealt with effectively by our troops in each case. Our whole line is intact.

"Two raids which the enemy attempted last night in the sector north of Bailleul were repulsed by the French troops.

"We secured a few prisoners and a machine gun this morning in a patrol encounter in the neighborhood of Boyelles."

## PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The War Office issued the following statement on Tuesday:

"Both artillery were active last night in the region of Thennes and Hallies and at other points south of the Aisne.

"French patrols operating southwest of Lassigny, on the right bank of the River Meuse and in the Lorraine sector returned with prisoners.

"The night was calm on the rest of the front."

## ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—Today's Italian official statement reads:

"On Sunday night an enemy storming party attempted a surprise attack near Sotto Castello and was repulsed. Another twice-repeated attack on the southern slopes of Sasso Rosso led to lively local fighting, which the enemy was defeated and forced to return to his own lines.

"On Monte Spioncino one of our parties, supported by artillery, successfully carried out a surprise attack on enemy forward positions. The enemy party and his supports were almost destroyed and 53 prisoners were taken. Our positions at Capo Sile have been extended. Nine enemy airplanes were brought down."

## VIENNA, Austria, via London (Tuesday)—An official statement today from Austro-Hungarian general headquarters says:

"Reconnoitering activity on both sides led to frequent fighting actions. Southeast of Mori Hungarian infantry detachments penetrated on the night of the 20th into enemy positions. At Lake Opposo near Asiago, and on Sasso Rosso Italian patrols were repulsed. Near Fener strong enemy reconnoitering detachments were driven back by counter-attacks. Near Capo Sile (on the Piave) the enemy nested an advanced post from us."

## WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE (Tuesday)—(By Associated Press)—Last night's official statement says:

"In the course of reconnaissance combats in Lorraine we captured prisoners. Here and in the Woëvre artillery of both sides showed considerable activity."

## EMPEROR KARL IN TURKEY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Emperor and Empress of Austria reached Constantinople on Sunday and were met by the Sultan, Enver Pasha and others. On their arrival at the Palace, the Sultan left and a reception for the Austrian and Hungarian colony was afterward held at the legation. General Liman von Sanders has sent Emperor Karl a greeting from the German officers and troops in Palestine, in which he refers to the severe defeat of the British by troops of the Central Powers. In reply the Emperor congratulated him on the fine successes in the region east of the Jordan.

## SINN FEIN LEADERS ISSUE A MANIFESTO

(Continued from page one)

Irish government and Sir Edward Carson have done the work of Germany in Ireland more effectively than any other agencies that I know of. Three years ago Ireland was in the war with as much enthusiasm as any of the allied nations and had sent to the front a full proportion of her people as compared with Great Britain or the dominions of the Crown, and Irish soldiers had been in the van of the battle and the post of danger on every one of the Allies' fronts.

"All that has been changed by what Mr. Lloyd George himself was obliged to describe, when Minister of War, as 'stupidity amounting to malignity' on the part of the War Office and the government.

"Now I admit that the situation in Ireland is gloomy in the extreme. My attention has been directed to statements that I, and the Irish Party of which I am leader, have adopted Sinn Fein methods and have joined the Sinn Fein Party. These statements are utterly unfounded and false. So far from that being the case I am more than ever convinced that the policy of the Sinn Fein is wrong and foolish and bound to end in defeat and disaster.

"Even during the past three weeks, while in the Mansion House conference, the Sinn Fein leaders cooperated with us in resisting the enforcement of conscription in Ireland by the British Parliament, they absolutely refused to agree to a party truce and continued to denounce us because we still believed in constitutional methods; because we aim at a settlement based on full freedom and self-government for Ireland under a friendly settlement with Great Britain and because we still adhere to the declaration of John Redmond at the outbreak of the war and believe that the cause of the Allies is the cause of freedom throughout the world.

"The two great forces which have been the root and cause of all of Ireland's trouble in recent years have been, on the one side, the stupidity and insincerity of the British government, which has absolutely refused under the dictation of Sir Edward Carson to apply in Ireland the principles for which the Allies are fighting in Europe, and, secondly, the unlimited financial resources supplied to the Sinn Fein from New York.

"Therefore I feel justified in making an urgent appeal to all those of Irish blood in the United States to support the one party in Ireland which is fighting for Irish liberty without betraying the cause of liberty in other lands."

## Plot Proof Awaited

Emphasis Laid on Importance of Publishing Evidence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—The arrest of Sinn Fein leaders continues to occupy comparatively little attention; that is, compared with the interest with which the questions of Home Rule and conscription are discussed. Great emphasis continues to be placed upon the importance of the government publishing such proofs in the affairs of the Irish people as they have never reached a plane where they can appreciate the aspirations of the Irish race. They embrace the cause, not for the good of all, but for the benefit of the few. Socialism never found a habitation in Ireland and never will. The sooner, therefore, true Irishmen denounce the Socialistic agitators and drive them from the party, the better it will be for the cause of Ireland.

"The time has come when we should send back to Ireland all Irishmen, as well as all Englishmen, who have come here to advise us upon our political obligations and patriotic duty. Therefore, the O'Connors, and the titled ladies and gentlemen of England, as well as the Larkins, Skeffingtons and the self-appointed leaders of Irish factionalists, should all be sent back to their respective countries and allow the American people of whatever descent to solve the problems that confront them in this country and discover means of assisting their kindred in other lands.

"The slander of the Irish people by their enemies only gives zeal and zest to the labor of love. It was only when the enemies of the Lord had placed before His tomb an immovable stone, as they thought, believing they had forever entombed the enemy of Caesar, that Christ's glorious resurrection was

## Irish Agitators Rebuked

Editor of The Hibernian in Boston Would Send Them All Home

BOSTON, Mass.—Francis A. Campbell, member of the executive board of the Friends of Irish Freedom, editor of The Hibernian and clerk of the Superior Civil Court in Suffolk County,

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Mass., advises that all the Irish agitators in this country return home, and that the Irish people help to beat Germany and then seek independence.

"If those persons who confess absolute inability to understand the present-day Irish situation will forget the power and might of England and consider the situation from an ethical standpoint, stripped of all sophistry, it seems to me very easy of comprehension," he says.

"For instance, if a man steals a watch and chain from another, he is in law and conscience bound to restore it if he would be forgiven his crime. If he made restitution of the watch, one might accept it, not in the name of justice, but from selfish expedience. Another standing firm upon the principles of immutable justice might refuse to accept the watch without the chain. The one watch without the chain is the Home Ruler. He is satisfied with partial restitution. He who demands the return of both watch and chain is the Sinn Feiner, who demands independence, the thing of which Ireland is robbed.

"Why is it a crime for Sinn Feiners to demand a full measure of justice? Justice is justice, and it is as immutable as it is indivisible. To demand justice is a crime only in the eyes of the tyrant and the godless. This is the only crime Ireland can be charged with today, notwithstanding the slanderous campaign launched against her by her powerful enemy.

"However, had I earned the right to be exalted among leaders of the Irish race, I would, under the present conditions, advise the youth of Ireland to enlist in the armies of France, Italy or America and fight German imperialism until victory was achieved.

"The war having been finished, Ireland would come with clean hands before the nations of the world, and her plea for independence could not be ignored. The nations would have to guarantee her independence, or, refusing this, would have to let her work it out unaided.

"As a representative of the Irish race in this country with some right to speak, I cannot but decry the utter lack of intelligent and uniform effort here on the part of those responsible Irish men and women who have come to this country for the purpose of informing us of conditions existing in Ireland.

Mrs. Hannah Skeffington has outstayed her usefulness in this country, and the sooner she returns to Ireland the better for the cause. She came to tell us her story and the truth about the conditions in Ireland. While she confined herself to that sphere of assistance, but lately she has attempted to lead rather than inform the Irish in America. She came here as the enemy of England and the friend of America. She is fast becoming the enemy of America also, if one is to judge from her recent utterances which savor of the intemperance of political passion.

"We in America know what party to vote for without any advice from her. When therefore, she in spiteful resentment and passionate disappointment rails at the senators, congressmen and governmental officials, it is time to call a halt on her officiousness. If she would help us in America and those in Ireland, she will take the first boat across, or if she must remain, let it be in modest retirement and eloquent silence. Her mission here has been accomplished.

"As for Jim Larkin and the Socialistic group that seek to direct and counsel in the affairs of the Irish people, they have never reached a plane where they can appreciate the aspirations of the Irish race. They embrace the cause, not for the good of all, but for the benefit of the few. Socialism never found a habitation in Ireland and never will. The sooner, therefore, true Irishmen denounce the Socialistic agitators and drive them from the party, the better it will be for the cause of Ireland.

"The time has come when we should send back to Ireland all Irishmen, as well as all Englishmen, who have come here to advise us upon our political obligations and patriotic duty. Therefore, the O'Connors, and the titled ladies and gentlemen of England, as well as the Larkins, Skeffingtons and the self-appointed leaders of Irish factionalists, should all be sent back to their respective countries and allow the American people of whatever descent to solve the problems that confront them in this country and discover means of assisting their kindred in other lands.

"The slander of the Irish people by their enemies only gives zeal and zest to the labor of love. It was only when the enemies of the Lord had placed before His tomb an immovable stone, as they thought, believing they had forever entombed the enemy of Caesar, that Christ's glorious resurrection was

hastened. So, also, perhaps, the present entombment, as it were, of the Irish race may be only the forerunner of its early resurrection.

"To those doubting Thomases who question the fidelity and loyalty of the Irish race of America let me remind them that:

"No treason we bring from Erin—nor bring we shame nor guilt. The sword we hold may be broken, but we have not dropped the hilt; The wreath we wear of Columbia is twisted of thorns, not bays; And the songs we sing are saddened by the thoughts of desolate days. But the hearts we bring for freedom are washed in the surge of tears; And we claim our right by a people's fight outliving a thousand years."

**Irish Prisoners Interned**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Irish prisoners in England have been interned under regulation 14-B of the Defense of the Realm Act, the same as Lasko Painter was interned under. It is considered unlikely that they will be tried openly. The prisoners have right to appeal to the advisory committee.

## Irish Press Comments

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—Commenting on the situation, the Cork Examiner, a Nationalist newspaper, says:

"The wholesale arrests convey the idea that Ireland has suddenly become pro-German, which clearly is not the fact, as Lord French and his advisers well know. The circumstances of the arrests look singularly like a deep-laid plot against Home Rule."

The Evening Telegraph, the official organ of the Nationalist Party, says:

"If the Sinn Fein leaders are guilty of the crime of allowing Ireland to be made a pawn in the game of the Prussian Junkers they will be repudiated and denounced by Nationalist Ireland. If they entered into negotiations with the power which trampled Belgium in the mire, enslaved Poland, brought ruin to Russia and now threatens to impose a militarist despotism on all the small nations of Europe, the resentment of the Irish people will make itself felt in a most emphatic way.

"Ireland is not and never has been pro-German. Irishmen believe that right and justice are on the side of the Allies. Our people do not forget that hundreds of thousands of their own kith and kin are fighting against the menace of German domination. They would regard any plot or intrigue with Germany as treason to Ireland and treachery to every Irish soldier who has joined the ranks because he believed he was helping to free Ireland. But they are not prepared to swallow vague stories of a German conspiracy without some evidence to sustain the charges."

**Few Opinions on Manifesto**  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Nationalist newspapers display unusual caution in dealing with the manifesto issued by the Mansion House conference on Monday night. The Dublin Independent has a three-quarter column editorial, but it is merely a summary, with no expression of opinion. Freeman's Journal, the official organ of the Irish party, prints the manifesto, which Irish party leaders signed, without comment.

The Dublin Express, regarded as the organ of the Irish landlords, comments as follows:

"Though the manifesto would imply there is no foundation for the charge of a conspiracy to enter into treasonable communication with the German enemy, it is significant that the charge is not repudiated in specific terms. The members of the conference no

## Another Arrest Made

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—Mrs. Thomas J. Clark, whose husband was executed for the part to took in the Irish uprising of 1916, was arrested today.

## STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the States on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 34.

Number that have voted against, 9.

Number that have yet to vote, 37.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

## FRENCH HARVEST PROSPECTS BRIGHT

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Prospects for the coming harvest in France are better than any year since 1898, Victor Boret, Food Minister, informed the Associated Press upon his return today from a week-end tour in the country. "Unless unforeseen situations arise between now and harvest time," he added, "actual restrictions on food consumption will not be increased. I may even say we are approaching the end of the era of restriction, and that the restrictions at present in force gradually will be eliminated."

M. Boret presented to the Council of Ministers several measures tending to decrease the high cost of living.

## HUNGARIAN HARVEST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Nieuw Freie Presse states that too optimistic estimates for the next Hungarian harvest are not justified, the crops having suffered much damage. An average wheat and barley harvest is not improbable but the oat crop's condition is very unfavorable.

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## HOLLAND PROTESTS SHIPPING SEIZURE

Supplementary Note Is Handed by Dutch Legation to Secretary Lansing—Claim Made Objections Are Not Answered

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A supplementary note of protest against the British and American seizure of Dutch shipping has been handed to Secretary Lansing by the Dutch Legation here. It contends that the United States in its explanation of the seizure did not answer the original objections made by the Dutch government.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Holland has been notified by the United States government that her request for three ships now in American ports to carry the balance of the grain promised her by President Wilson cannot be granted, and that to prevent further delay in the movement of the grain Dutch ships should be sent for it at once.

The fact that this step had been taken became known today soon after the receipt of press dispatches announcing that the Netherlands government had prohibited the departure of Dutch ships from its ports. Officials were at a loss to understand the meaning of Holland's action, though it was assumed that the attitude of Germany was responsible.

More than 400,000 tons of Dutch shipping are idle in Dutch ports, according to information in the possession of the State Department. It is from this fleet of tied-up tonnage that the War Trade Board holds the ships necessary to transport the grain must be taken.

Fifteen thousand tons of cereals are now at ports of embarkation for Holland, and by the time ships come for it there will be enough to make up the 36,000 tons remaining to be supplied of the 50,000 tons promised. Holland has been warned that this supply cannot be maintained indefinitely.

Shipments of the grain rations promised Norway under the recent trade agreement are going forward. The War Trade Board has to date granted licenses for 15,000 tons of broad cereals to Norway, and will soon have as much more ready for shipment, using up practically all of the Norwegian shipping still on this side of the Atlantic.

**Holland Holds Up Shipping**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Reuter message from The Hague states that all sailings of Dutch ships from Dutch ports, except sailing and coastal fishing craft, have been prohibited.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The prohibition of the sailings of all Dutch ships from Dutch ports, the Rotterdam correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says he learns, is connected with a new move by the German government to compel Holland to sign on Berlin's terms the long-pending economic agreement which Holland has declined to do, owing to the onerous conditions imposed by Germany.

The German government accordingly has refused a safe conduct to Dutch shipping through the safe zone and seized the steamship Mekrex, which Holland chartered to bring a cargo of wood from Sweden. The seizure was a direct challenge to Holland and, it is added, the prohibition of further sailings is the sequel.

## SEDITION MEASURE IS FAR-REACHING BILL

Service of the United Press Association  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The signing by President Wilson of the Sedition Bill, has made law the most drastic measure ever enacted to catch and punish the enemy agent.

It imposes a prison sentence of 20 years, a fine of \$10,000 or both on any person who writes, prints or utters anything tending to obstruct a Liberty Loan campaign, recruiting for the army or navy, or anything vilifying the government or officials, or tending to incite resistance to them, or who by word or deed favors the cause of Germany or her allies.

It takes away mail privileges from persons convicted of violating it. If a man violates the act, no mail addressed to him, and none sent out by him, will be delivered.

## ALL STUDENTS WILL HAVE TO REGISTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Medical students and divinity students, though exempt from draft, must register on June 5, along with all other young men, citizens or aliens, reaching the age of 21 years on or before that date. General Crowder says: "The law does not relieve such students from the duty of registering on Wednesday, June 5. Registration comes first, exemption afterward. It is absolutely necessary that these students register. The only young men not affected by the new law are those in military or naval service."

## AUSTRIAN DECREE REGARDING BOHEMIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Vienna Official Gazette publishes a ministerial decree announcing the establishment of 12 administrative districts in Bohemia, to be administered by district heads, with powers embodied in the present Statthalter, who retains supreme power

and supervision over all district heads. Letemertiz and Prague districts will be self-administering from Jan. 1 next, while the remaining 10 districts will be established successively, as many technical difficulties have to be overcome.

The decree adds that danger to national minorities cannot arise from these regulations, all general questions of rights and nationalities and especially language questions not being prejudiced by the establishment of districts.

## ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE SAILORS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Believing that "all work and no play" is not conducive for attaining the best results with enlisted men in the service, there are many attractions arranged for the sailors stationed at the receiving ship at Commonwealth Pier, the Young Men's Christian Association, directed by Secretary George F. Sturtevant, being active in carrying out these entertainments, which are always well attended, and which make a pleasing variation to the routine which, of necessity, must be followed by the men in training.

Although this is a season of the year when the jacksies spend much time in the open, the evening lectures, motion pictures, and concertists still prove popular, and some evenings as many as 3000 sailors are congregated in the auditorium which is the social center of the receiving station.

Recreation work is in charge of Roydon C. Leonard, and there is always an interesting program of events, real instructive occasions being varied with evenings which are frequently purely of an entertaining nature.

Three evenings each week are devoted to films, and in addition to comedy and feature reels, there is also one reel of pictures portraying events of interest the world over, this picture being one in which the jacksies evince great interest and appreciation. Pictures which depict American soldiers and sailors in action are always enjoyed, and with special musical features, these evenings give great pleasure.

Each Sunday evening there is music by the receiving ship band, and on Monday night there is chautauque singing in charge of Lieut. Herbert Smith, the song leader at Hingham, the United States Naval Radio School and at Bunkin Island. A Bible class meets in the library on Tuesday evenings, often being followed by a lecture. Wednesday evening is devoted to moving pictures and a vaudeville performance, participated in by the jacksies, and Thursday evening has what is known as a "Happy Hour," with a lecture given up to some sort of an entertainment, and Saturday night there are movies again.

Recently the members of the Providence, R. I. Glee Club gave their services in a concert program, and from time to time various individuals and organizations offer their talent. On Tuesday evening Howard K. Barton of the Camp Devens Y. M. C. A. lectured to the men, and on Thursday evening a lecture by Prof. W. E. Hoeking of Harvard on "The War Zone" is announced. On the following evening, David L. Walsh, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, will address the sailors.

Every fortnight athletic evenings prove a popular innovation, with many of the men participating in the different events of a competitive nature.

Recently hundreds of bouquets of Mayflowers from Cape Cod have been distributed among the boys, by Charles E. Lawrence, office secretary, and these delicate blossoms have also found their way to the Naval Hospital in Chelsea and to other points where they have been most welcomed.

## COERCION IN WAR CHEST IS DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MALDEN, Mass.—That coercive methods of "blacklisting" and otherwise "marking" persons who either make small or else no subscriptions to the local war chest will not be practiced in the campaign for funds by the Malden War Chest Association, Inc., was publicly announced yesterday in a double column advertisement printed on the first page of The Malden Evening News, which was signed by George Stanley Harvey, executive secretary, and by D. E. Murray, campaign manager.

Mr. Harvey said the announcement was placed in the paper to call the attention of the people of Malden to the fact that they may give as they see fit. The fact that the notice reads "no person is 'marked' who subscribes," he said, should not be taken to mean that anyone who does not subscribe will be "marked." Mr. Harvey said he would not be surprised if contributions through the war chest fund amounted to five times as much as people would give to the individual causes requiring money in connection with war relief work.

The announcement published in the Malden paper is as follows: "It has come to the attention of the War Chest Association that a rumor is being circulated to the effect that citizens are to be 'blacklisted.' This we desire emphatically to deny. The war chest is being carried on in a perfectly free, frank, and open manner, and no person is 'marked' who subscribes, whether the contribution be large or small. Persons are asked only to give to the best of their ability, i. e., according to their means."

The local campaign for the war chest will be carried on for the two weeks ending June 1. A house to house canvass is being made by solicitors who have been provided with the names of all persons over 16 years of age and it is expected by the officials in charge that every person shall make some subscription to the war chest.

## PROTESTS FOLLOW PACIFICIST'S PLEA

(Continued from page one)

nounced the sinking of the Lusitania to be a massacre? Has it declared the violation of the neutrality of Belgium to be, not only a violation of international law, but also a violation of the sense of decency of all Christian nations? Has it gone on record as pronouncing the infamous treatment and bloody murder of Armenians and Syrians by Germany's allies, the Turks, the darkest and most atrocious thing that has happened in the history of the world? Has it appealed to the German people to repent of their wickedness in sackcloth and ashes in the sight of both God and man? Until those ministers do make that appeal, this is no time to bring here such an idle and futile resolution.

The resolution may have been brought forward with good motive and intent, but when this is a matter of life or death for all Christian civilization how idle to talk about a Christian Germany. There is no Christian Germany left in the world. The moment Germany sank the Lusitania and struck those medals to commemorate the sinking Germany ceased to be a civilized nation, and until she repents she will not be restored as a sister member in the family of nations. No doubt there are good Christian people in Germany, but their voice seems to be smothered by Prussian militarism.

The one business before us is that of winning this war, and not until this war has been won, not until we hear the tramp, tramp, tramp of the feet of our American soldiers and of their noble allies, marching down Unter den Linden will any such resolution as we have had presented today be of any value in any deliberative body, and least of all in an organization that bears the proud name of the American Unitarian Association.

Mr. Pinkham read his resolution from the floor of the convention hall owing to the refusal of the business committee to bring it before the convention in the usual way. It was received with shouts of "treacherous" and "seditions."

Mr. Pinkham was pastor of the Melrose Union Congregational Church up to June, 1917, when he was forced to resign in consequence of his pacifist utterances.

He is reported to have been hissed at a patriotic meeting in Melrose on April 1, when he opposed resolutions supporting the President. He is further reported to have on one occasion exchanged pupils for the day with Rev. Joel Metcalfe of Worcester, in order that he might avoid participation in a flag raising by his parishioners.

The following officers were elected: President, Samuel A. Eliot, Cambridge; vice-presidents, from Northern New England, Clarence E. Carr, Andover, N. H.; from Southern New England, William H. Taft, New Haven; from Middle States, Frank H. Hiscok, Syracuse; from Southern States, George Soule, New Orleans; from Central West, John Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis; from Rocky Mountain states, Paris Gibson, Great Falls, Mont.; from Pacific Coast, William H. Carruth, Palo Alto, Cal.; from Dominion of Canada, Milton L. Hersey, Montreal; secretary, Louis C. Cornish, Boston; assistant secretary, W. Forbes Robertson, Arlington; treasurer, Henry M. Williams, Boston; directors, for three years, Edward Aborn, East Orange, N. J.; Miss Lucy Lowell, Boston; Robert S. Parks, Fitchburg; Charles O. Richardson, Weston; Ernest C. Smith, Chicago; George S. Wright, Watertown; director, for one year (to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Charles O. Richardson), Mrs. Frances H. Dewey, Worcester.

**FEDERAL BUILDING WORK IS DISCUSSED**  
BOSTON, Mass.—Col. William A. Starrett, chairman of the Emergency Construction Committee of the Council of National Defense, explained "The Building Program of the United States Government" to the members of the Master Builders Association at the Boston City Club Tuesday night.

## WILSON SPEECH DISCUSSED

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—President Wilson's speech in New York on Saturday, the Westminster Gazette says, must have been a disagreeable surprise to German newspapers which had been speculating confidently on the mischief being made between the United States and the other Allies by the failure of the Austrian peace proposals last year.

## Our Organdie Waists

Are Great Favorites  
Made of a non-destructible organdie that needs no starch and comes from the wash as crisp as when new. They are as airy and as cool as can be.

Tiny pin tucks make the waist sketched exceedingly smart and trim, white only, \$7.50

Blue wool stitching is used to advantage on the double roll collar of another organdie blouse. The double bell cuff is finished to correspond. In white and delicate shades of blue and flesh, \$15.00

Hundreds of new waists of voile or batiste, \$2.00 and \$2.25

**Chandler & Co.**  
Tremont Street, Near West

"The government building program is parallel to and commensurate with the war itself," said Colonel Starrett. "Daily happenings bring about changes in the building program."

"Where nine months ago no provision had been made for the manufacture of gases and explosives, plans have been made for the expenditure of nearly \$1,000,000 in buildings for these war necessities."

Colonel Starrett assured his auditors that, despite the lack of individual building operations throughout the country at present, the government, nevertheless has a keen interest in the building industry as a whole, "so that when we come out of the war we will be as strong as builders as we were before."

"It has become a grave problem to build privately, and so the government is about the only customer. That's why the government is attempting to keep an eye on this and all other industries."

"The Council of National Defense will always continue. It will be an incubator of new ideas, the place where great problems can be taken as national problems," he continued.

Touching upon the criticism to which official Washington has been subjected, Colonel Starrett declared that the builders of the country, despite exaggerated reports, have saved the country millions of dollars.

The building program of the government, he said, called for the expenditure of about \$250,000,000, and it has been brought nearly to completion with little changes in the original estimate.

## SOLDIERS GO TO COURT FOR CITIZENSHIP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nine uniformed soldiers from the United States' new army of Liberty, of whom four were subjects of an enemy country, marched into the State Supreme Court here today, saluted and asked Justice Erlanger to make them American citizens.

The melting-pot provisions of the legislative act of May 9 made it possible for their request to be promptly complied with, and, following the words which made them citizens as well as soldiers of the United States, they again saluted, right about faced, and marched out to return to their New Jersey cantonment camp. Two of the applicants were from Germany, one from Hungary, one was an Austrian, one a Hollander, two were Britons, one an Irishman and one a Frenchman from the Virgin Islands.

## SPAIN AND GOLD BASIS

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—The Finance Ministry has presented a bill in Parliament, the effect of which would be to place Spain on a gold basis. It provides that silver shall not be legal tender in amounts of more than fifty pesetas, except for payments to the government, and until facilities have been provided for minting the required amount of gold, foreign gold coins will have currency in Spain, their value in pesetas being stamped on them.

Bills of the denomination of 25 pesetas will be withdrawn from circulation after Jan. 1, next.

## MASONIC CELEBRATION HELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Springfield council royal and select masters, is celebrating its centennial anniversary today with an official visitation by high officers of the grand council of Massachusetts, headed by Most Illustrious Grand Master Wallace C. Keith and Grand Master of Ceremonies Arthur L. Beals. The program, which included degree work and historical and other addresses, will be followed by a dinner tonight. The council antedates the grand council of Massachusetts and received its charter from the grand council of Baltimore, Md. It is the second oldest in this State.

## MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF TRADE

Reorganization Committee Report Is Adopted and Name Probably Will Be Changed and Activities Extended

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Board of Trade held at the Hotel Brunswick today, the report of the reorganization committee of the board was unanimously accepted and adopted, which means that in the near future the board will probably become known as the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce.

The new name has been proposed because of the wider field of activities which the board is planning, due to the demands of the time. It is planned that the activities be extended not only to cover the commercial and industrial branches, but also to take in the agricultural, social and civic fields.

The present membership of the board is now comparatively small. It is planned by the reorganization to have individuals, associate and endowment members, the purpose being to form a working, forceful organization. The organization would comprise 54 affiliated bodies with a membership of 20,102 business men.

According to the report of the committee, sometime in June the affiliated body will take an informal vote on the proposition, and a final vote on the recommendation will be taken in September.

At a meeting of the executive council of the board, House Bill 1564 to license solicitors for funds for charitable purposes in connection with the war, was endorsed and the members instructed to urge its passage. The council laid on the table, pending receipt of action of the affiliated board, the motion to oppose the bill to increase postage rates on second class mail matter by the zone system, but favoring uniform increase in these rates.

The council reaffirmed the stand taken in favor of the bill for biennial elections for state offices, and Frank A. Whitaker, president of the Board, declared that these elections would cause a saving of \$1,000,000.

The board unanimously approved of the movement to bring to Boston the Allied War Exposition as proposed by the Committee on Public Information of the United States Government.

## LIBRARY IS TURNED OVER TO GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—By the request of the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the Department of Labor, the special library of the School of Landscape Architecture of Harvard University has been placed at the disposal of the government, with the services of Miss Theodora Kimball, librarian, to aid in establishing in Washington a reference library on city planning.

The library at Harvard is a minutely classified collection of books, magazine articles, pamphlets, maps, plans, and picture postals, most of which were gathered by Prof. James Sturgis Pray, the head of the school, during an extensive trip through Europe just before the beginning of the war made such research impossible for years. It has come to be recognized as the center of information on the subject which it covers, attracting students from all parts of the world by its unparalleled richness. This collection, according to the government's request, is now turned

over to public use, though without being removed from Cambridge. Rare and expensive books are to be sent to Washington as needed, or extracts and summaries will be made under Miss Kimball's direction. Miss Kimball will also be consulted regarding the technical library aspects of the work, will keep the library of the bureau informed on current literature as it is received at Harvard, read systematically a large number of periodicals taken by the bureau, make memoranda and abstracts from these of important articles which will be indexed in Washington for reference, and recommend purchases for the library. Only the books needed for constant reference will be actually bought by the bureau. In this way it will be possible for the bureau to have the best material at its command without going to the expense of duplicating an already existing collection or training a new librarian for the duties.

## RECEPTION GIVEN TO AMERICAN MISSION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Members of the American mission were entertained at luncheon by Lord Beaverbrook, the Information Minister, yesterday.

E. T. Meredith said they were returning to tell America of Great Britain's sacrifices and express the delegates' appreciation of Great Britain's achievements.

Mr. James Wilson said they were returning with the same determination that they held on arriving here, that there should be no conference with German workers so long as the war lasted. A first-hand view of the devastation of the Central Powers had intensified that feeling. This, he said, was not the time for peace, "our attention should be to win the war and if the working man expects industrial freedom and democracy he must support his government."

Lord Beaverbrook referred to the magnificent action of the American people and also referred to the British sacrifice in accepting the appointment of a generalissimo. The ultimate allied triumph, Lord Beaverbrook said, was beyond question, but all will be strengthened by the example of America's fighting forces.

## INTERFERENCE IN BANK AMALGAMATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Treasury committee appointed last March to consider the question of bank amalgamations have now issued a report which states that the conclusion has been reached "that the possible dangers resulting from further large amalgamations are material enough to outweigh the arguments against government interference," and in the committee's opinion, "some measure of government control is essential."

A recommendation is therefore made that any future banking amalgamation or attempt to achieve a similar result by interlocking directorates on purchases or exchange of shares should be subjected to government approval under some machinery to be set up.

**GERMANY MAKES DENIAL**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung officially pronounces incorrect the report that Germany has demanded the free navigation of the Scheldt estuary for naval and war purposes.

## PLANS ARE MADE FOR EMPIRE DAY

Boston Sons and Daughters of St. George Will Present Pageant of America Bringing Victory to the European Allies

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Festivities in the celebration of Empire Day in Boston are being prepared by the Order of Sons and Daughters of St. George for Saturday, May 25, when a pageant symbolizing America bringing victory to the Allies, will be presented in an elaborate setting at the Arena, St. Botolph Street. On several previous occasions, the order has observed this anniversary, officially recognized two years ago by the British Government as a national celebration to be held on the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday, which falls on May 24.

Empire Day is the occasion for a general holiday and patriotic exercises in the schools of Britain and her colonies and, since its official recognition, the Union Jack has been flown from all the government and official buildings in London, Dublin and other capitals.

Efforts will be made by the Boston lodges of the Order of St. George to gather representatives of all the allied nations under the roof of the Arena to witness the program and invitations have been sent to the consuls of France, Italy, Belgium, Portugal as well as to the British Consul-General.

Others who have promised to attend are: Samuel A. McCall, Governor of Massachusetts; Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston; Rear-Admiral S. S. Wood; Brig-Gen. John A. Johnston; William J. Pratt, grand president of the Order of St. George; Capt. W. R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard; and Mrs. Hattie A. Fox, supreme president of the Daughters of St. George.

The order will devote the entire proceeds of the entertainments to the St. George War Relief Fund, and to the Hospital Bed Association of the order, the object of the former being to provide the means of caring for men who have left home and families and good positions in the fight for democracy, and also to care for their dependents. Of the 350 members of the organization in active service, 200 are with the British Army, and the rest with the American.

In addition to the pageant to be presented by the Daughters of St. George, a pantomime will be enacted by 60 young people in costume, other attractions are an old-time Punch and Judy show, programs by the Pipers band of the Highland Dress Association, the Omar Grotto band and Miss Trainor's juvenile orchestra, while the evening program will be opened by "The Posting of the Colors" by the British Veterans Bugle Band and the Boston Commandery No. 2 U. S. K. One of the features of the festival will be the old English garden, which is being built on the rear half of the floor of the Arena, where refreshments will be served and a show staged.

## AMERICAN LECTURES PLANNED

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Arrangements have been made for a series of special lectures at Cambridge University, for the summer meeting, beginning Aug. 1, when the main subject will be the United States of America. The Times announces. This subject has been chosen because the university authorities believe it "of great importance that the British people should have fuller knowledge of the national outlook of the United States."

While in New York last week, I became thoroughly imbued with Red Cross needs, and the earnestness with which my friends were giving their time and their money for this noble and wonderful work.

*John D. Rockefeller*  
President.

P. S. Think ahead! If next week's needs are considered—now—you can increase the amount of our gift.

P. P. S. A man or merchant gives according to that which he receives. Patriotism and business must, therefore, in a sense, mix. In fact, paying to advertise the amount one gives is pronounced mixing of business and Patriotism.

FOR THE  RED CROSS

YOU WILL ACTUALLY BE

GIVING AGAIN

(for we presume you, each and every one, have given at least all you could afford)

ON SATURDAY

IF YOU BRING YOUR MONEY TO US AND MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF US

TEN CENTS OF EVERY DOLLAR GOES TO THIS WORTHY CAUSE

Help Red Cross Week

Go Out in a Blaze of Glory

**THE SHEPARD STORES**  
BOSTON



AUSTRIAN BANKING  
AUTHORITY'S VIEW

Only Aid From America in  
Shape of Huge Loans Can  
Save Austria After the War,  
He Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ZURICH, Switzerland.—Having close financial relations with all the bordering belligerent nations, Swiss bankers are naturally watching the internal developments in these countries just as closely as the general progress of the war. The longer the gigantic struggle continues, the more desperate the financial situation of the Central Powers is becoming, and this is particularly true as regards Austria-Hungary. It was popularly supposed that the Dual Monarchy was almost bankrupt before the war began, so it is easy to understand that her monetary plight, after nearly four years of warfare, must be pretty serious. The budgets of both Germany and Austria-Hungary have, however, been so manipulated during the war and the precise state of their national finances so systematically concealed, that it is very difficult to judge exactly how they are situated financially.

A high Austrian banking authority has just written a very interesting general account of the situation there, in which he comes to the conclusion that only aid from America, in the shape of huge loans after the war, can save the monarchy from absolute bankruptcy; and he pleads, therefore, for a peace of reconciliation with America as the only hope for Austria's future.

In the beginning, he points out that Austria-Hungary owed the German empire some 6,500,000,000 crowns before the war, that is the total sum of Germany's estimated holdings in Austria-Hungarian securities and other properties in the monarchy. "During the war," he says, "we have taken loans from Germany and bought goods on credit there. Our debt to Germany has more than doubled, and is growing from month to month. After the war we shall have to change this mass of indebtedness into a consolidated loan, and shall have to pay Germany at least 700,000,000 crowns a year for interest on our debts. Besides this, we shall have to reckon that our trade balance with Germany will be on the wrong side. Before the war we took from Germany goods to the value of 300,000,000 crowns more than we sold her, and as all merchandise has advanced so greatly in price, this surplus in favor of Germany will certainly have doubled.

"But Germany is not our only creditor. We are indebted to English and especially French capital in large sums. During the war payment of interest to enemy countries was forbidden, but as soon as peace is signed the interest will have to be paid again. Moreover, we shall have to import immense quantities of raw materials and other goods. Our agriculture will require machinery from America and phosphates from Algeria. We shall have to satisfy enormous demands for clothing and shoes. Cotton must be brought from America and India, wool from Australia and South Africa, and hides from America and Russia. We shall not have food enough without grain from the Ukraine and Rumania and meat from America and the Argentine. Our industry will need rubber from the Congo, jute from India, copper from America and nickel from Canada. All these we shall have to buy at high prices, costing us millions. The greater part of these wares will have to be brought on foreign ships at high freight rates.

"And now it must be asked, how are we going to pay all these millions? With gold? We have no gold. With merchandise? Our exports will bring only a small fraction of the gigantic sums we shall need for all these raw stuffs and provisions from abroad. If we are to succeed in replenishing all our stocks, in making our agriculture and industries once more productive, and appeasing the famine of our people, there is only one way: we must get great loans from abroad, loans in millions.

"And this brings us to another necessity. Our foreign exchange is severely shaken, the value of the crown in international commerce has fallen tremendously. To reestablish the proportionate value between the crown and the medium for foreign payments we must create a reserve of gold, which we can only do through foreign loans. But now who amongst the foreign countries is going to lend us millions? Germany? It will be much if Germany shows herself ready to consolidate our floating debt. To do more she will certainly not be able, as she is in a very similar position to us, and will require millions to obtain raw materials and foodstuffs from abroad, and to restore the value of her own currency.

"Who, then, can lend us money?

## Gladioli

if planted now or before June  
1st will flower in September.

Best pink, white and lavender  
sorts, per dozen, \$6.00; per 100, \$3.00.

The wonderful "BLUE JAY,"  
very dark violet blue, dozen, \$8.50;  
per 100, \$6.00.

Best mixture, dozen, \$7.75; per 100,  
\$4.00.

Free Delivery to Any Point.

THE NEW ENGLAND  
NURSERY CO.

BEDFORD, MASS.  
(Phone: Lexington 276)

Holland and Switzerland could not furnish such vast sums. France will need her money to restore the havoc wrought by the war. There remain only England, and above all, the United States. They have enriched themselves most during the war, they have suffered least, they alone will have large capital at their disposal. Whether we shall be able to heal the wounds inflicted upon us by the war will depend above everything upon whether the money market of the United States is open or closed to us. That is an important question, and one which our policy must decide.

"Between us and the United States lies the ocean. And over the ocean the German soldiers cannot march. No Hindenburg can defeat the United States so that they would be forced to pay an indemnity. We cannot compel America to lend us money. We shall only get the millions which we need when America is our friend after the war, when no political animosity is left over between us and the United States which would cause them to close their money market against us.

"If, then, our policy is to follow the vital interests of our economic life, its most important aim must be to conclude a peace which will bring an actual reconciliation with America. But that can only be an actual peace of conciliation. A peace by force, which would perpetuate the hatred of the whole world against us, would rob us of the prospect of our only means of healing our economic life. The peace by force of which the German imperialists are dreaming would be truly a peace of renunciation and hunger: the renunciation of the restoration of economic life, and the hunger of our people for decades. The victorious peace which they desire would close the way to the foreign money markets; it would make it impossible for us to get the raw materials and foodstuffs we so urgently need, and would impose a lasting burden on our agriculture and industry. One cannot injure the people whose help one needs without being punished. That is also true for Germany, but even in a higher degree for us, who being so much economically weaker could less easily dispense with the help from America. For us peace by force, even though it brought us the greatest territorial gains, would mean economic ruin."

SHIP LANDS COAL 43  
DAYS AFTER KEEL LAID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—A record was made by the steamship Tuckahoe owned by the United States Shipping Board, when it discharged its cargo of coal at South Everett Tuesday night forty-three days after the laying of the keel in the shipyards of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J.

The vessel left Camden for Hampton Roads on May 16, arrived at Lambert's Point May 17 at 5:35 p. m., docked at 7:30 and loaded by 2:30 the next morning, clearing the capes before noon with 5270 tons of cargo coal and 240 tons in its bunkers. The craft arrived in Boston Monday evening and in 6 hours and 15 minutes discharged its cargo, in time to allow it to clear for Baltimore Tuesday evening. The steamship is commanded by Captain Rupert Wry and carries a crew of 40 men. The ship was put in the coal carrying trade in response to an appeal for additional shipping made by James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for New England.

CHICORA COLLEGE EXERCISES  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The annual commencement at Chicora College for Women will be held from May 25 to 29.

AUSTRALIA'S BIG  
SHIPPING PROGRAM

Federal Government Plans to  
Add 35 to 40 Vessels to Commonwealth-Owned Fleet of  
Steamships in Year or Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Thirty-five to forty vessels will be added to the Commonwealth-owned fleet of steamships within the next one to two years, if the plans of the federal government do not miscarry.

In addition to this great increase in tonnage twenty-two overseas ships have been diverted from the Australian trade, also five vessels under Commonwealth control; 26 vessels hitherto engaged in the Australian coastal and eastern trade, and eight engaged in New Zealand trade have all been placed at the disposal of the Imperial government. At the present moment there is in progress a further drastic comb-out of Australian coastal steamers and a number of Australia's finest remaining liners will probably cross the ocean to help the Allies.

The new additions planned for the Australian fleet comprise the following:

Fourteen first-class wooden ships of 3200 tons, building in the United States, four equipped with Diesel engines and the others with steam. Two of these have been launched, and the others are expected to reach Australia this year.

Two standardized steel ships, steam, of 5500 tons, under construction at Williamstown yards, Victoria. Six others of similar or greater tonnage will follow.

Six steel ships, of the same pattern as those at Williamstown, to be constructed at Walsh Island, New South Wales.

One steel ship to be built by a private firm in South Australia. This order may be extended to two vessels.

Two steel ships at Devonport, Tasmania.

Fourteen wooden vessels, six of 2600 tons and six of 2300 tons. It is believed that a company has been formed with a large capital, possibly £1,000,000, to build some of the steel or wooden ships in Tasmania.

If material can be obtained for six steel ships of the same size and construction as those at Williamstown and Walsh Island, the list of future vessels will be increased. In addition, of course, to the above vessels Australia has the mercantile fleet which Mr. W. M. Hughes bought in England a few years ago, and which have more than half paid for themselves out of profits.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, has overcome the labor difficulties which at one stage threatened to upset the whole scheme. Practically the whole of the unions concerned, except the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, many of whose members have signed the agreement as individuals, have placed their signatures to the agreement providing for a continuity of operations, the dilution of labor, and piecework. The federal shipbuilding tribunal appointed to settle disputes is at present fixing piecework rates.

VETERANS' ASSOCIATION  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Active membership in the Army and Navy Veterans' Association will be confined to three classes of men: those who have been granted medals for active service—

this of course including men who have been or are serving in the present war and who are granted the active service medals; men who have six years aggregate service in His Majesty's forces and those who have nine years' aggregate service in the militia or other auxiliary forces. This was the practically unanimous decision reached at the first annual convention of the Army and Navy Veterans Association which has been in session here. Delegates from all parts of Canada were in attendance. The association recently received a federal charter from the Dominion Government. The discussions at the convention were centered chiefly about the constitution, the aim being to make the constitution Dominion-wide in its application.

TELEGRAPHERS' LOCKOUT  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—Action expected to be taken by the United States War Board at Washington in an effort to arbitrate the lockout of telegraphers in Seattle has been postponed until Wednesday. Meanwhile operators from various other cities are at work in the two local telegraph offices. The whole question, involving the right of the operators to join the union, will be officially taken up by the Central Labor Council on Wednesday night. Business is being carried on regularly by the Western Union and the Postal with new forces.

MASONIC ORDER  
DROPPING GERMAN

Matter Under Consideration in  
Illinois—Other States Have  
Already Taken Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The elimination of German from Masonic lodges in Illinois is now under consideration and an early decision is expected. Under the caption of "Banish German from the Lodges," the Masonic Chronicle prints the following:

"Grand Master Austin H. Scrogin and his advisory council held a conference with the officers, Past Masters and prominent members of the German-speaking lodges at the Hotel LaSalle Wednesday evening, May 8. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the question of the German-speaking lodges discarding the German language and using English in their lodge work.

"The matter was discussed fully, but no action was taken, it being decided to wait one month before finally deciding the question.

"There are nine lodges in Illinois using German. Seven of these are in Chicago, one at Peoria and one at Bloomington. The Grand Lodge offi-

cials have become convinced that the time has arrived to change to English. They believed the membership of these lodges would see the wisdom of so doing and it is expected the lodges will voluntarily make the change.

"It was pointed out that there will be no German immigration into the United States for many years to come; that the sons of the members of the German-speaking lodges are now joining the English-speaking lodges; that there will be practically no new material for the German-speaking lodges for a long time to come; that the Grand Lodges of other states have prohibited the use of German in lodges, and that it would be better for the German-speaking lodges to discard German.

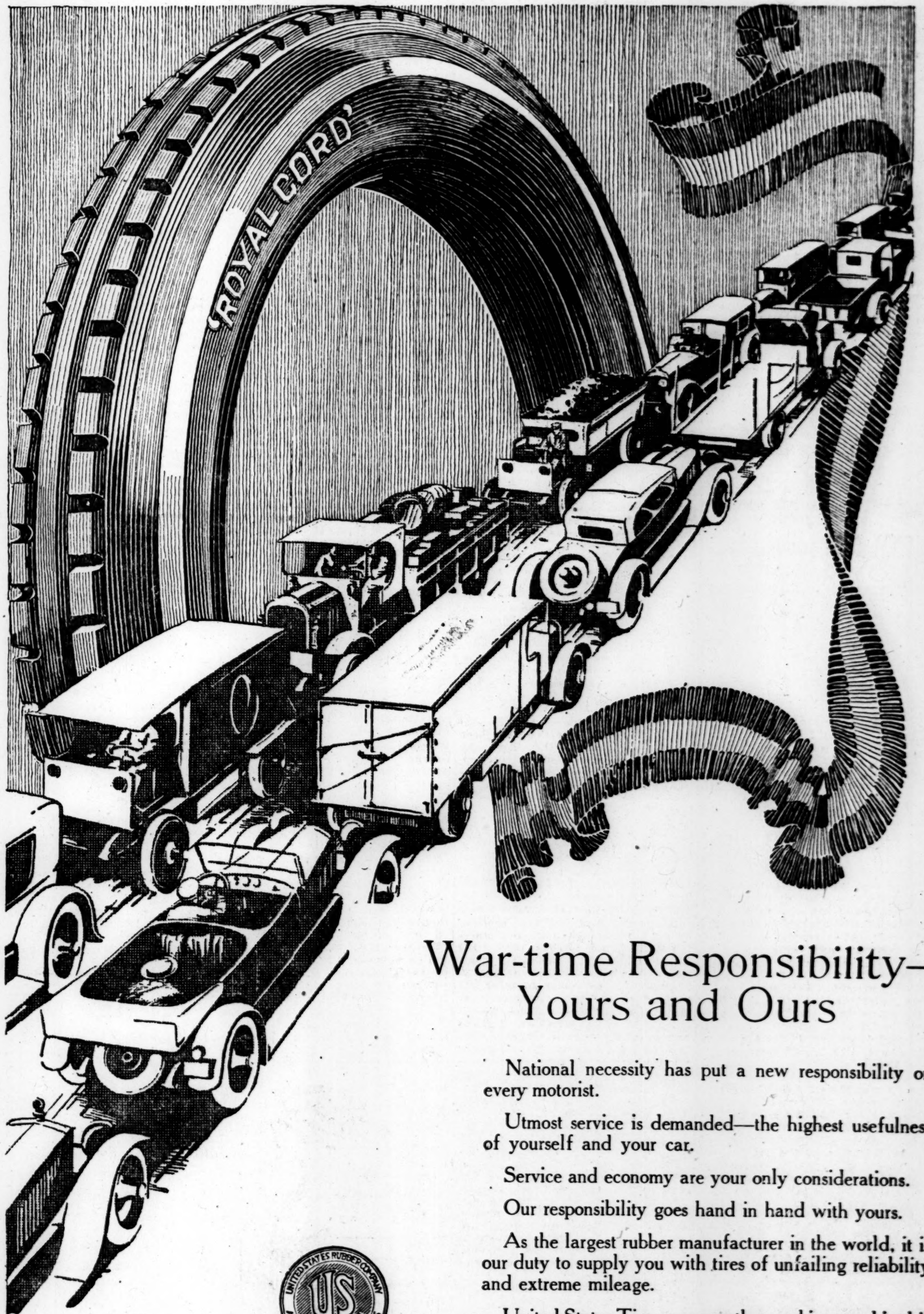
"The Masonic Chronicle is in hearty accord with the proposition to drop the German language. Regardless of the opinions of some Germans, the German language must go in this country. State legislatures are making laws forbidding its use, school boards are eliminating it from the public schools and clubs and societies are discarding it. The people are demanding that the language of the Hun be banished, and it is surprising that the brethren of the German-speaking lodges of Illinois have not awakened to this fact ere this. These brethren claim to be loyal American citizens. Let them now come forward, discard German and receive the plaudits of their fellows."

PRIMARY RETURNS  
IN PENNSYLVANIA

Senator Sproul and Judge Bonni-  
well in Lead for the Governor-  
ship Nominations

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—State Senator William C. Sproul of Chester received an overwhelming plurality for the Republican nomination for Governor at yesterday's primary election in Pennsylvania over J. Denny O'Neill of McKeesport, State Highway Commissioner. Returns early today from 3351 districts out of 7039 in the State gave Sproul a plurality of 178,355. Sproul and O'Neill both favor the ratification of the federal prohibition amendment. Sproul had the support of United States Senator Penrose throughout the State.

The big fight in the Democratic Party is for the gubernatorial nomination, in which the candidate supported by the friends of the national chairman, Vance McCormick, and A. Mitchell Palmer is more than 20,000 votes behind in 2796 districts out of 7039. Municipal Court Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell of Philadelphia, who is leading for the nomination, ran on a wet ticket, while Joseph R. Gurley of Pittsburgh, his opponent, came out in favor of the ratification of the federal prohibition amendment.

War-time Responsibility—  
Yours and Ours

National necessity has put a new responsibility on every motorist.

Utmost service is demanded—the highest usefulness of yourself and your car.

Service and economy are your only considerations.

Our responsibility goes hand in hand with yours.

As the largest rubber manufacturer in the world, it is our duty to supply you with tires of unfailing reliability and extreme mileage.

United States Tires are more than making good in this time of stress.

They are setting new mileage records—establishing new standards of continuous service—effecting greater economy by reducing tire cost per mile.

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## Following the Flag to France

Pershing's  
Crusaders

Over Here and Over There

Auspices of the  
United States Government

Taken by U.S. Signal Corps  
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Released by the Committee on  
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DIVISION OF FILMS  
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## The Truth About the War

For America, First, Last and  
All the Time!

Will Be Shown at

OPERA HOUSE, CLEVELAND—Week starting May 12  
LYRIC THEATRE, NEW YORK—Starting May 21  
ORCHESTRA HALL, CHICAGO—Starting May 20  
DETROIT OPERA HOUSE, DETROIT—Week starting May 19  
AMERICAN THEATRE, ST. LOUIS—Week starting May 19  
DAVIDSON THEATRE, MILWAUKEE—Week starting May 26  
NIXON THEATRE, PITTSBURGH—Week starting May 27  
MAJESTIC THEATRE, BUFFALO—Week starting May 26





## ATTEMPT MADE TO CAPTURE LABOR

Roman Catholic Church in Australia Recognized in Labor Circles as Having This as a Deliberate Objective

(Specially written for The Christian Science Monitor by a man in close and sympathetic touch with the inner circles of the labor movement in New South Wales and Victoria, this article has unusual weight. It may be regarded as perhaps the most comprehensive and unbiased analysis made recently in Australia on this subject.)

MELBOURNE, Vic.—That a deliberate and organized attempt to capture the Australian labor movement in the interests of the Roman Catholic Church has been made in various states, particularly in Victoria, in the last four or five years is a recognized fact among labor officials, but it is also certain that the campaign so far has been a failure, and is likely to fail so long as the industrial leaders of the movement maintain their present attitude. In Queensland the position is not clear, the opposition to the Roman Catholic Federation being less marked.

In order to properly understand the nature of the effort made to capture the movement and the reasons for its failure up to the present, it is necessary to outline the present constitution of the Australian Labor Party. The supreme control of the movement is vested in the federal executive of the party, elected at the triennial federal conference, the delegates to which (six from each state) are elected at the annual state conferences. These state conferences, in turn, are composed of delegates elected by the branches of the Labor Party in each state, also of delegates from unions affiliated with the Australian Labor Party, elected on a proportional basis—the Australian Workers' Union, as a result of its numerical strength, invariably sending six or more delegates to each state conference; at the Victorian conference which has just been concluded the Australian Workers' Union was entitled to 10 delegates.

At this point the term "industrialists" which will be used generally in this article, should be explained. It has come to be generally used in the labor movement as indicating the men who are at the head of the big industrial organizations such as the Australian Workers' Union, or the delegates from these organizations who constitute the "advanced" wing of the Labor movement. They are for the most part of extreme Socialist views and are believers in both industrial and political action—that is to say they are in favor of forcing the claims of labor in Parliament through Labor representatives but, failing this, believe that the strike weapon can be effectively used. They are distinct from the men who enter the movement only through the branches of the Australian Labor Party and who are purely political representatives, although in Victoria many of the latter are also to be found among the "advanced" or "militant" section. The "political" have no say, however, in industrial organization with which the majority of them are out of touch.

Up till four years ago each branch of the Australian Labor Party was entitled to send one or more delegates to the state conference on the basis of its numerical strength, the Labor Party branches then being for all practical purposes on the same footing as the affiliated unions. The alteration four years ago of the constitution of the party to provide for the grouping of the branches of the Labor Party in state electorates for the purposes of representation is highly important to the question under review for the effect of this alteration has been practically to give the control of the conference into the hands of the representatives of the "industrial" organizations. Under the old system of representation the branches of the political wing of the Labor movement were numerically strongest on the conference, and when acting in unison could always out-vote the industrialists.

The reason advanced for the alteration on the basis of representation was that the conference was unwieldy—which indeed was a fact—but the majority of the delegates to the conference which made the alteration probably did not realize the far-reaching consequence of their action. The result is plainly shown by the list of delegates to the recent Victorian conference, at which there were 119 delegates from industrial organizations and 59 delegates from branches of the Australian Labor Party. It has also to be remembered that the industrial wing has a large reserve power, as several organizations, such as the Melbourne Wharf Labor Union, with more than 2000 members, are not affiliated with the

Australian Labor Party and are not therefore entitled to representation. In New South Wales and South Australia also the industrialists are in control.

It is not intended to make a clear-cut distinction between these two wings—the industrial and the political—but in considering the reasons which have continually defeated the Roman Catholic attempt to gain control, it is important to remember that the industrialists control at least three state conferences.

That a resolute effort to gain control of the Australian Labor Party, especially in Victoria, under the eye of Archbishop Mannix, was made by the Roman Catholic Church through the medium of the (Roman) Catholic Federation is now a matter of history. It is also a matter of daily fact; indeed the struggle for power is now carried on almost openly and the chances of the Roman Catholic party were freely discussed by delegates to the recent Victorian conference, several Roman Catholic delegates boasting, prior to the opening of the conference, that they would have a majority in favor of the education subsidy claims of their church.

The influx of Roman Catholics into the Labor Party through the branches of what was then known as the political labor council, began, as far as can be definitely ascertained, in 1912, with the result that during the two succeeding years the membership of the Labor Party in Victoria increased by leaps and bounds.

The rules of the old Political Labor Council in regard to membership were less strictly framed than the rules now existing on this subject. All that was necessary was a proposer and seconder, the entrance fee of 2s.; election as a member of the branch almost invariably followed. During the years 1913-14-15 new branches sprang up rapidly throughout Victoria—in fact almost wherever there was a branch of the (Roman) Catholic Federation there would be found a branch of the Political Labor Council, while the old established branches had a great influx of members. In view of these facts there can be little doubt that the movement was organized and directed.

The officials of the Victorian Labor Party, however, were not long in discovering the nature of this increase of membership which had begun to reach alarming proportions, and it was decided at all costs to prevent the capture of the movement, which it was clearly perceived was aimed at by the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Lawrence Cohen, one of the keenest and most influential men who ever sat on the Labor Executive, was then at the head of the party, and he was bitterly anti-sectarian. He was one of the first to realize the danger in which the movement stood, and it was largely owing to his efforts that a recommendation was submitted to the 1915 state conference that members of the (Roman) Catholic Federation should not be eligible for membership of the Political Labor Council on the grounds that the federation was a political body which selected candidates for Parliament.

The debate on this motion was long and at times acrimonious, but practically the whole of the Executive, composed largely of industrialists, was in favor of it and the debating power of the state conference was on their side. Although the Roman Catholics had many votes they were possibly out-voted in the ballots for the election of delegates to the state conference, they were in a minority even among the branch delegates, and the recommendation was agreed to. The effect, however, speedily caused further consternation, for as a result a number of branches practically became extinct, while others had to expel half their members. A very large number of Roman Catholic members, however, eventually announced their resignation from the federation and continued as members of the Political Labor Council, and six months after the conference it was found by officials of the party that the rule relating to federation members was being honored more in the breach than in the observance.

Meanwhile the Roman Catholic members were diligently canvassing among the branches in anticipation of the next state conference, and when it met in 1916 they undoubtedly had a majority of the branch delegates. They lobbied diligently prior to the opening of the conference, and the arguments they were able to advance in respect of the decrease in membership and finance if the rule were insisted on, carried weight. Another

vigorous debate on the question took place, but the result was that on a close division the rule was rescinded. It is worth noting in passing that in 1916, Dr. Mannix was reported as saying:

"Instead of talking about the results of the recent Labor Conference, Roman Catholics should be preparing for the next conference. Those who are laborites should enroll in the Roman Catholic Workers' Association and enter into membership of the Political Labor Council. On the question of payment for work done by Roman Catholic and other registered school teachers, the attitude of the Labor party is absolutely unsatisfactory; but there are signs that at last the tide is turning, and it is to be hoped that at the Labor Conference of 1917 it will be found that the Labor party is on the side of fair play and at peace with the Roman Catholic community."

Roman Catholics were naturally elated at their success at the 1916 conference, but they were to receive an unexpected awakening in the vote at the following State Conference. The sectarian issue played an important part in the ballot for delegates for the 1917 conference, and only those who have been associated with branches of the party know how hard the Roman Catholic element worked to secure the election of delegates favoring their claims on the education question. Within the Labor organization they practically formed another organization, and as they voted a solid first preference while the ordinary Labor first preferences were usually divided among two or more candidates, they gained again a majority of branch delegates. They had reckoned, however, without their hosts—their "industrial" host.

It is a comparatively easy matter to obtain control of local branches of an organization numbering as a rule from 50 to 200 members, but it is extremely difficult for a section to gain control of a Union numbering hundreds or even thousands of members. A League meeting can be packed. A Union meeting composed of men, who although nearly all Laborites are otherwise of all varieties of opinions, and who hail from various localities is a different proposition. Add to this the fact that practically all the Victorian industrial leaders whose word carries great weight in the majority of Union meetings, are bitterly opposed to the attempt to use the Labor Party for sectarian purposes, and the difficulty facing the Roman Catholics is apparent.

While the influence of the industrial leaders and the powerful influence of the Australian Workers' Union is arrayed against them in Victoria and elsewhere, the failure of the Roman Catholics' attempt is assured. Their educational claims were defeated by 52 votes in a conference of about 200 delegates, at the 1917 conference, but at the recent (1918) conference the executive relegated the six motions dealing with this subject to the list of motions which had no chance of coming before conference. An attempt to suspend the standing orders to bring the matter forward was defeated by 33 votes, but this was not a true indication as to what the voting on the question itself would have been, for a number of industrialists voted for the suspension in order that they might have an opportunity of attacking the Roman Catholic claims. The attitude taken by these men is that the labor movement has no concern with the claims of any church (many of them are openly hostile to religious institutions of any kind).

It is true that the utterances of Archbishop Mannix on conscription and labor questions has earned for him the admiration of many Labor leaders, but it has made no difference to their belief that the Labor movement in Victoria must be kept free from any religious influences so far as political action is concerned. The Roman Catholic section also failed badly at the conference to secure representation on the new state executive, for although Mr. J. H. Scullin, the new Victorian president, has been a prominent Hibernian, he is also a staunch Laborite, while of the other 21 members no less than 16 are the representatives of industrial organizations.

In New South Wales three years ago an "industrial wing" was formed as an almost distinct organization within the Labor Party and this wing has successfully captured the last two state conferences. It was this section that on two occasions decided on a line of policy in the teeth of strenuous opposition by Mr. W. A. Holman,

the then leader of the party and of the Parliamentary Party. The claims of any religious body would receive short shrift at the hands of this body.

In Queensland and South Australia the supremacy of the industrialists is less marked though they control a majority of the votes within the movement. It is doubtful, however, whether, at any rate in Queensland, they are as concerned with the prevention of Roman Catholic influence as they have been in Victoria.

Prior to the split in the Australian Labor Party on the conscription issue the politicians controlled the federal executive of the party and the triennial federal conference, but the expulsion of the conscriptionists by the state executives, action which was subsequently endorsed by the specially summoned federal conference, has resulted in the control of the federal executive also passing into the hands of the industrialists and the militant wing.

## SALE OF FIREWORKS DURING WAR BARRED

BOSTON, Mass.—There will be no fireworks on June 17 and July 4 as long as the war lasts, according to Frank Lewis, state prevention commissioner, who pointed out that the use of fireworks on Bunker Hill Day and Independence Day would afford alien enemies bent on destruction of property and hindering the war preparations of Uncle Sam an admirable opportunity to set fires or cause explosions.

"At this time," he says, "when all the resources of our country are needed for the successful prosecution of the war, when we hear the doctrine of conservation preached on all sides, when labor and materials are needed by our government as never before, I feel it would be a patriotic act to refrain during the continuance of the war from using fireworks in celebration of June 17 and July 4."

"Therefore, I have decided that no permits shall be issued for the sale of fireworks in the metropolitan district."

## CONVICT WORK ON ROADS INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MOBILE, Ala.—The Alabama Good Roads Association at its annual meeting, which was held in Mobile recently, passed resolutions indorsing the working convicts on the public highways. Removal of convicts from the mines, lumber and turpentine plants was strongly urged, and this method of leasing convicts to private interests was condemned by those who spoke on the subject.

J. Asa Rountree, secretary of the association, in referring to the organization's inception in 1898, said that from the first, one of its cardinal principles has been the rescuing of the convicts of the State from the penitentiary lease system, and that the only practical way in which the matter could find adjustment was the employment by the State of these men on its public road system.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—At an inter-class song competition held on the Radcliffe campus and Agassiz steps Tuesday night the judges awarded the decision to the sophomore class. The music of the song was written by Dorothy Mason of West Roxbury, and the words by Katherine Brown of Webster, Marjorie Denville of Winthrop and Elois Hubbard of Taunton. The Glee and Mandolin clubs gave a "Hoover" concert Monday night in the Agassiz house, the proceeds of which went to the Red Cross. There were no refreshments for the first time at a large Radcliffe affair. The Radcliffe drive for the Red Cross has already resulted in subscriptions of \$300. The officers of the Glee Club for 1919 are announced: Leader, Esther Wood '20; secretary, Caroline MacFadden '20; business manager and treasurer, Rachel Metcalf '19. Ruth Sawtelle has been appointed editor-in-chief of the Radcliffe Magazine for 1919.

## PACKERS' ACCOUNT SYSTEM IS CHANGED

United States Authorities Take Steps to Tighten Up Rules Governing Industry in Ordering That Uniform Plan Be Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The government has taken steps to tighten up its packing house regulations in a way that should at least throw something of the light of day on the financial operations of the great American packers. It has ordered the installation of a uniform accounting system for the five big packers, and the Federal Trade Commission is now at work on the task here.

The commission comes into the packing house situation through request of the United States Food Administration to handle the executive end of the packer regulations. The meat division of the Food Administration will continue to handle the legislative side of the regulations. Packer reports on profits will thus hereafter go into the hands of the Federal Trade Commission for inspection instead of to the meat division, as formerly.

The uniform accounting system has been ordered by the commission to enable it to carry out its new duties more effectively than was previously possible. The Food Administration regulations limit the big packers to certain profits on investment including borrowed money. Packers make their own reports as to how they are meeting the profits limitations. Then the government audits the reports.

The accounting systems of the packers have been so intricate and variegated that, along with other reasons touched on previously in these columns, packer reports on their profits under regulation have been very unreliable. The Food Administration realized this and called in the trade commission with permission to install a system of accounting which would make packer reports of some real value.

At the same time there has been a growing feeling among officials concerned that the packing industry has assumed the proportions of a public utility like the railroads and, therefore, that its internal affairs are no longer purely private property but something in which the public has a just interest, which should be served not only during but after the war.

The gross sales of the five great packers concerned are running this year well over \$2,000,000,000, or more than half the total of the last Liberty Loan. Up to this day the inner affairs of the packing industry continue practically a closed book. The investigation of the Federal Trade Commission and the relations of the meat division of the Food Administration have made the government somewhat acquainted with packers' financial affairs, but today there remain vast areas in this international industry which are known to none outside the business. It is not expected that the installation of a uniform accounting system will clear up any of the uncertainties of the past, but the commission believes that if rightly handled it should illumine the hitherto dark places in the packers' records, and keep the government and the people accurately informed as to packers' costs and profits in the future.

## CONDITIONS IN THE EUPHRATES VALLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. Edmund Candler, the representative of the British press with the expeditionary force in Mesopotamia, writes: "The peaceful penetration of the Euphrate from Fehajah to Hilleh began in April last year, a month after we entered Baghdad. Before the Turk was finally routed on the Tigris, we had begun to tap the resources of the Euphrates. For months during the hot

weather the roads from Hilleh and Musayib to Baghdad were obscured by the dust of camel and donkey convoys bringing in corn. Arab levies were raised to police the roads, villages and towns, and the country was cleared of bands of marauders. This year, owing to the success of the Euphrates irrigation scheme, the supplies from the Euphrates side will be enormously increased, and the transport of the country will be hard put to it to bring in the grain.

"During the summer we have been at work on the irrigation scheme connected with the Hindieh Barrage. The function of the barrage was to provide water for the Hilleh branch, which was silted up, while the bed of the Hindieh branch was scouring out and its water was being wasted. This year nearly 100 canals on the Hilleh branch which had fallen into disuse have been dug out. 300,000 acres have been brought under cultivation, and there is promise of the greatest harvest in the memory of man, possibly the greatest since the days of Nebuchadnezzar.

"But the Shatt-el-Hilleh developments are only part of the scheme. For several years the land on both banks of the Hindieh branch, below the barrage, down to Kifl, has been out of cultivation, as the canals provided in the Willcocks scheme to irrigate that area were neglected. We were not long in getting to work at them. In May, as soon as the Tigris operations were completed, we began to open posts on the Euphrates. The work on the canals was started early in June; they were finished by the end of October, and the ground they irrigate is now under cultivation. There was a gap in our communications between Nasiriyeh and Hilleh in the hot weather, but we have lately bridged it, establishing posts south of Hilleh and north of Nasiriyeh, so that we now administer the whole country from Basra to Hamadeh. It has been a singularly peaceful penetration.

"Needless to say, the Arab cultivators welcome the new régime. Their property, which has lain fallow for years, will become rich and profitable. All the summer and autumn they were busy getting their water channels clear. Below the barrage some 14,000 Arabs were engaged in making the new canals and clearing the old ones. Nearly every able-bodied man in the district is working for us. The irrigation works at Hilleh affect the land from Fehajah up-stream as far as Kifl, on the Hindieh branch, and Diwaniyeh, on the Hilleh branch.

"The effect of the work on which we are engaged on the Euphrates will be far-reaching. The irrigation scheme will reduce the tonnage required for foodstuffs on the line of communications by thousands of tons, and free rolling stock and river transport for ordnance and other supplies, not to speak of the economy that the development of local produce effects in overseas shipping."

GERMAN WOMEN TO REGISTER  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—German women in the United States are required to register with chiefs of police or postmasters between June 17 and 26, under regulations issued by the Department of Justice.

HERE IS A "Thoroughbred" Hand-Brush



Just as there are thoroughbreds among the millions of other horses, prize dogs amongst the mongrels, so there's a thoroughbred in any line of goods—even hand-brushes.

The thoroughbred possesses all the fine qualities of its class; it is worth more and naturally costs more.

The Pro-phy-lac-tic Hand-Brush costs one dollar; most of the other hand-brushes sell for 10 to 25 cents.

This brush is built to last—no matter how hard you use it. The picture above is of one that has been in daily use in an office for six years. The bristles are thickly set, elastic, yet stand up. They are selected from the choicest boar hair that can be bought in the world's market, are set in an aluminum plate which is riveted to the hard wood back with eight rivets. The brush is not coarse, nor hard to the feel—you can scrub hard as you please—you have the firmness of a brush with the softness of a cloth. Hard water, soft water, cheap soap, fancy soap, and long soaking do not harm this brush in the slightest. And don't forget it's a good-looking hand-brush—nothing fancy about it, but looks what it is—staunch quality, with the good taste to be severely plain. It will never become soft with use, nor will the bristles "slop over" or come out.

Don't you think it's worth at least a dollar to have a thoroughbred Pro-phy-lac-tic hand-brush?

Ask for it at a store, but if you can't get it there, send us a dollar and we will mail your brush to you, nicely packed in a box.

If, when you get your brush, you don't believe your dollar was well spent, let us know. We'll gladly send you back the dollar.

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We make the Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush

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115 St. Canadian address: 425 Corbin St. Montreal.

## BAKER IS FINED FOR HIGH BREAD PRICES

New Hampshire Man Pays \$250 to Red Cross on Order of the State Food Administrator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CONCORD, N. H.—H. N. Spaulding, after a lengthy hearing Tuesday afternoon, ordered P. H. McManus, proprietor of the M. and M. bakeries of Dover, N. H., to contribute \$250 to the Red Cross War Fund or lose his baking license. The administrator found the baker guilty of overcharging for bread.

Mr. McManus accepted the alternative of contributing to the Red Cross and signed his contribution card on the spot, the amount to go to the credit of Dover chapter's quota. The hearing created a considerable stir among bakers.

Two weeks ago Mr. McManus raised the price of bread to 9 cents for a pound loaf without consulting the Food Administration. He was then required to come to Concord and show his books, which he did with the result that he reduced his price again to 8 1/2 cents. The retail price was to be 10 cents.

Evidence showed that he carried out the 8 1/2-cent agreement on wholesale trade but boosted the retail price to 11 cents. Mr. Spaulding ruled that this showed his unwillingness to obey the food rules. He figured 11 cents was too high, and that the community served by the M. and M. bakeries had been overcharged on 50,000 loaves of bread or \$500.

The administrator also ruled that Mr. McManus was responsible for all this overcharge although he did not make anything like \$500 himself out of it. He therefore set \$250 as the amount of restitution to be made by means of the Red Cross.

GULFPORT BEACH GRASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GULFPORT, Miss.—To prevent a recurrence of the blowing away of sand from the Gulfport beach, which took place a few weeks ago, the beach is now being grassed, a process which will save it from erosion in the future. The work of grassing will be kept up until the whole beach thus far built is covered with Bermuda grass, which, according to Engineer Galloway, will hold the sand in position.



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\$7.50 \$10

The Separate Summer Skirt is sure to enjoy the greatest favor. Clever models in the slender lines of the fashionable silhouette. Pearl button trimmed and fancy embroidered. New materials include waffle cloth, cotton suedes, Russian cord, white and checked gabardines, honeycombed, wide wale corduroy and imported pique. Novel patch and slash pockets.

The Motor Shop

is now on the Fourth Gallery of the New Building, adjoining The Sport Shop. If you want a knee robe or a duster or a raincoat, and at the same time wish to get some RADIO or SILVER KING golf balls, or a new driver or iron, or a canoe, or a bicycle for your boy—you will find everything conveniently handy.

Some of the Things in the Shop

Light knee robes.....	\$3.50 to \$100
Great variety.....	\$4 to \$25
REDLEAF tweed motor coats.....	\$45
Double-breasted covert coats, British.....	\$55
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Suits for the chauffeur.....	\$27.50, \$30, \$32.50, \$35
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Restaurant trunks for 2, 4 and 6 people.....	\$18.50 to \$75
Thermos bottles, 1/2 pint, pint, quart.....	\$2.75, \$3, to \$5
Thermos carafes, pint size.....	\$4; quarts.....\$5 to \$8.50

Tires, auto shirts, clocks, goggles, horns, flags, chauffeurs' caps, sweater-jackets.

Fourth Gallery, New Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER  
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## LICENSING WAR RELIEF OBJECTIONS

Some See in Measure Before  
the Massachusetts Legislature  
Many of Features in Protests  
Against War Chests

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Licensing war-relief organizations before they can solicit public contributions, a plan before the Massachusetts Legislature, is deemed by some to be open to the same objection as the war-chest plan, which is held by the Public Safety Committee and officials of many relief organizations to abridge the individual's freedom to contribute to such cause as he may elect to support. Under the license system, it is pointed out, the proposed new board of supervisors of war charities might withhold a license from an organization which some citizens might consider worthy of their individual support, notwithstanding that official sanction had been withheld.

After the House of Representatives had passed the bill to license the various funds, George H. Lyman, an official of the Public Safety Committee which sponsored the measure, said that it did not contemplate an extension of the war chest movement nor undertake its abandonment in Massachusetts. He reiterated, however, the opinion of the Public Safety Committee that the war chest is not good business judgment.

A clause in the bill provides that licenses may be issued only to such funds as may be organized to solicit money "in a proper and efficient manner." There was some question as to whether or not this did not contemplate the extension of the war chest proposition, since it has been claimed that greater efficiency results by this method.

Mr. Lyman stated that this phrase was intended for no such purpose, but was placed in the bill merely to enable the supervisors to withhold a license from any fund that was not managed with at least average efficiency. He continued:

"While the Public Safety Committee does not consider the war chest good business judgment, as Henry B. Endicott, executive manager, has stated, the proposed board of supervisors might naturally grant licenses to those now conducting war chests in several Massachusetts communities. Nevertheless, the heads of many of the relief organizations themselves do not favor the war chest plan."

"Personally, I feel that the greatest objection to it is that it takes away the individual's freedom to contribute to whatever fund he may particularly desire to support. Then, as Mr. Endicott also has pointed out, the war chest plan usually results in raising less money, it permits many people to evade responsibility to support the relief work, and, again, it largely eliminates the propaganda necessary to keep the citizens alive to the needs for supporting the many war relief activities."

Mr. Lyman did not think, however, that it would be advisable to amend the bill pending in the Legislature so as to prevent the war chests from obtaining licenses. The bill now goes to the Senate for concurrence.

## PRESIDENT TO PARDON OVER 100 PERSONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than 100 persons at liberty under suspended criminal sentences from Federal courts will be pardoned soon by President Wilson under recommendation of Attorney-General T. W. Gregory.

A blanket reprieve was granted them by President Wilson last June after the Supreme Court decided that federal courts had no right to suspend sentences and, although this reprieve technically expired last December, no action was taken. The Department of Justice will recommend clemency for all except a few.

## DIFFERENCES OVER REVENUES CONTINUE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Differences between Secretary McAdoo and members of Congress over the necessity for new revenue legislation before Congress adjourns, it appeared more than ever certain today, will have to be settled by President Wilson. The Secretary gathered his division chiefs for an early morning conference on the financial situation, and there were no indications that he was ready to yield to the contention of Congress that the legislation be postponed.

## QUESTION RELATIVE TO EXEMPTION ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives today calling on all Cabinet officers to inform the House as to the number of men liable for military service employed in their departments for whom exemption had been requested and obtained, together with the character of work they were performing. The resolutions were offered by Representative Madden of Illinois.

SEAPLANE CARRIES FIVE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A navy seaplane recently completed at the Naval Aircraft factory, Philadelphia, has made a flight from Philadelphia to Hampton Roads, Va., in three hours and 15 minutes. The plane is equipped with two Liberty Motors and carried five passengers, including the pilot.

LIBERTY DEFENSE UNION  
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—That the Bolshevik is the greatest enemy to German

military autocracy, was the statement of John Reed, who returned three weeks ago from Russia, in his address before the Liberty Defense Union last night. Mr. Reed had been in Russia since last September. He said the most powerful weapon the Allies can possibly use against Germany, that of sympathetic propaganda, would be the recognition of the Soviet government, instead of supporting Japanese invasion.

## MRS. STOKES IS CROSS-EXAMINED

Woman on Trial Under Espionage Act Says She Is Internationalist and Loves All Lands

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes declared she was an internationalist and loved all countries, in cross-examination at her trial here today on charges of violating the Espionage Act.

"Do you believe in patriotism for the ordinary sense of love for the country of which you are a citizen?" the federal counsel asked.

"I believe in country as exemplified in its people and not by those in control. I love all countries," was the reply.

She had been a Socialist all her days, she said, but left the party in the summer of 1917, and returned to the United States in 1918. She never forsook her ideas and still entertained them. She admitted selling the transcript of her speech made in Minneapolis to an eastern magazine, in which she had said: "This is an historic event in my life. It is the first time I have ever stood on any platform as an American."

Quotations from her article were read, to the effect that she had previously refused to rise to the national anthem or salute the flag and had stated she would rather be shot than do so.

The speech, Mrs. Stokes testified, was delivered after she had left the Socialist Party and before her return to it.

She denied that in her communication to the Kansas City Star, on which her indictment was said to have been based, she had intended to cause insubordination or obstruct recruiting.

Dr. Eva Harding, of Topeka, Kansas, former candidate for Congress, testified she attended the luncheon given by the Women's Dining Club at which Mrs. Stokes spoke of the "invisible government" which the people "would have to fight after the war." Dr. Harding quoted the defendant as saying there were two elements in this country—the people and the profiteers—and that at the conclusion of the world war would come the crisis.

The people would not fight for dollars, Dr. Harding testified Mrs. Stokes had declared, and therefore the phrase "make the world safe for democracy" had been adopted.

On cross-examination Dr. Harding admitted she had been arrested, tried and acquitted on a charge of obstructing the draft, but that she had no clear idea of why she was arrested.

GEORGIA CANDIDATES  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Two candidates May 16 entered the race for Secretary of State in Georgia. One was Judge H. B. Strange, of Statesboro, Ga., who was appointed by Governor Dorsey to fill the unexpired term of Philip Cook, and the other was S. G. McLendon, of Atlanta, formerly a member of the Railroad Commission of Georgia.

MORE KENTUCKY COAL  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Wiley B. Bryan, State Fuel Administrator, has announced that coal mines in Kentucky loaded 5,000 cars of coal more during April this year than during the same month in 1917. This was due in large measure to the increased supply of cars.

FIXING PRICE FOR COPPER  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of the copper industry met the price fixing committee of the War Industries Board today, to determine prices for copper for the three months beginning June 1, when the price agreed on three months ago, expires.

CREW MEMBERS LANDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eleven officers and 61 of the crew of the U. S. S. William Rockefeller, sunk in foreign waters, have been landed, Vice Admiral Sims reports to the Navy Department. An engineer officer and two men were lost.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Predicting that the United States will have between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 men under arms before July 1, 1919, Rep-

## MAYOR PETERS NAMES ASSESSORS

Edward T. Kelly to Be Chairman of Organization to Be Effected Under a Recent Act of the State Legislature

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters today appointed the new board of assessors and the deputy assessors for the City of Boston, naming Edward T. Kelly of 11 Schuyler Street, Ward 16, who will be the chairman of the board if he is confirmed. The salary of the chairman is \$5,000 yearly. The two other principal assessors are Frederick H. Temple of 234 Bunker Hill Street, Charlestown, Ward 3, and Edward B. Daily of 7 Akron Street, Ward 13. The salaries are to be \$4,500. The deputy assistant assessors are Fred E. Bolton of 26 Dunreath Street, Ward 16; Philip O'Brien of 358 Bunker Hill Street, Ward 3; Jacob Lebowich of 13 Moultrie Street, Ward 19, and Charles E. Polson of 123 Washington Street, Ward 19. Their salaries are to be \$3,500 yearly.

The names were forwarded to the civil service board for confirmation. Mr. Kelly has been chief clerk of the board of assessors for many years and Mr. Daily was the chairman of the old board which is now to be done away with in the reorganization under the law recently passed by the Legislature.

Mayor Peters said that as to what the board would do in the way of reorganizing the assessing office he had nothing to say. He declared that his problem would be one for the board to consider after it had received the confirmation of the civil service commission.

The Mayor said that the Mayor designated the chairman of the board and that this place was to be filled by Mr. Kelly, provided the civil service commission confirmed his appointment.

He said that he had appointed the three men who had had the most experience in assessing work. He said the confirmation of the board by the Civil Service Commission would be followed by the reorganization of the department and then the general overhauling of assessments in the city, the equalizing of assessments and the adjusting of assessments made improperly. He said the board would have the work of developing a new and better system of assessing something which the Mayor declared was needed in Boston today.

The Mayor in answer to questions said that the appointments had only been made after great care and consideration. He said that the real estate interests of the city had been consulted and that the three men named for the principal positions had received influential recommendations. He said that real estate interests had endorsed the work of these men in times past and it seemed to be the proper thing to name them.

With the exception of Mr. Lebowich, all of the men appointed today have been members of the board of assessors as it was constituted under the old law.

## MOONEY LOSES FINAL STATE COURT APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder as a result of the preparedness day bomb explosion here in 1915, has lost his final application for review of his case by the state courts when Judge F. A. Griffin, in Superior Court, overruled the motion of his attorneys to set aside all previous court proceedings and grant a new trial on the ground of willful fraud, malfeasance and nonfeasance in the office of the district attorney.

His only hope for escape from the sentence of extreme penalty imposed now rests with Gov. William D. Stephens, who has a petition for pardon under consideration, although counsel for Mooney said yesterday they would probably appeal to the State Supreme Court again and if they failed there would try to have the case reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

## ARMY OF 4,500,000 IN 1919 IS PREDICTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Predicting that the United States will have between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 men under arms before July 1, 1919, Rep-

resentative Charles Caldwell, New York, member of the Military Committee, today gave the House an official summary of America's fighting strength.

"Within one year after the first Americans left for France, this nation will have 1,000,000 men on the west front," Mr. Caldwell, who is close to the War Department, asserted. "During the first ten days of May the troop movements totalled 90,000 men."

Mr. Caldwell quoted official figures in the service, or a total of 2,038,222. Mr. Caldwell explained that many of the national army have been taken to fill up the regulars and the national guard. "Under the tutelage of our allies, it was thought inadvisable to attempt to raise an army of more than 1,000,000," Mr. Caldwell declared. "We have lately taken the lid off so that the President may have as big an army as necessity requires and our man-power permits. Although the appropriations for next year are based on 3,000,000 men, I am confident that deficiency requests will be made in a few months."

## DIRECTIONS FOR WRITING PRISONERS

BOSTON, Mass.—Adj.-Gen. Jesse Stevens has made public directions in regard to sending money or letters to prisoners of war in Germany or Austria. The information came from the office of W. R. Castle Jr., director of the Bureau of Communication, American Red Cross, Washington.

The regulations are as follows in the sending of money:

1. Send check or money order for the amount desired, made payable to the American Red Cross, bureau of prisoners' relief, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.
2. Write plainly the full name and address of the prisoner for whom the money is intended.
3. Write plainly your name and address as sender.

Regulations to be followed in the sending of letters; prisoners may be addressed direct if the following directions are observed:

1. Write plainly prisoner's name, with military rank and unit, as "Private John Smith, American Prisoner of War, First Infantry."
2. Name and location of prison camp.
3. Do not seal envelope.
4. Do not place stamp on envelope.
5. Write your own name, as sender, on back of envelope.
6. In lower left-hand corner write, "Via New York."

PRIORITIES BOARD MEMBERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maj.-Gen. G. W. Goethals and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson have been designated by Secretary Baker as the War Department's representatives on the Priorities Board. General Goethals succeeds Lieut.-Col. T. S. Young and General Johnson takes the place of Brigadier-General Pierce. Mr. Baker said the new work would not interfere with the other duties of Generals Goethals and Johnson.

RAILWAY PETITION HEARD  
LEWISTON, Me.—Hearing upon the petition of the Lewiston, Augusta and Waterville Street Railway for permission to increase its fares from five to seven cents opened in Lewiston Tuesday before the Public Utilities Commission. Objectors in Mechanics Falls and Lisbon Falls were represented by attorneys and Attorney-General Sturgis appeared for the people of Maine.

PRESIDENT SIGNS SEDITION BILL  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has signed the Sedition Bill, giving the government wide powers to punish disloyal acts and utterances.

## DRIVE IN BUSINESS HOUSES IS PLANNED

Red Cross Campaign in Boston to Be Taken to the Employees Throughout the City by Industrial Unit Committee

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—At least 300,000 employees in business establishments in Greater Boston will be called upon personally before the end of the week, and asked to give whatever they wish to for the Red Cross fund. Charles E. Davis, chairman of the industrial unit committee of Boston, is hoping in this way to get contributions from at least 200,000.

Beginning tomorrow a series of gatherings will be held on Boston Common, the first to be a mass meeting in front of Liberty Cottage tomorrow noon. The speakers will include Sergt. Edward B. Creed and Private Jopp, and the Navy Yard Band will furnish music. At 12:30 o'clock Harry H. Gardner is scheduled to climb the outside of the Lawrence Building, opposite Liberty Cottage. He will enter a window on the floor harmonizing with the number of thousands of dollars collected by the workers. At 3:30 in the afternoon he will scale the Postoffice Building.

At a mass meeting Friday noon in the Common, addresses will be made by Lieut. A. H. Bankart, of the First Contingent Royal Canadian Dragoons, Private E. N. Shaw, of the Fifty-eighth Canadian Overseas Battalion, and Private Douglas, of the Third Canadian Overseas Battalion.

Saturday's events will include a box-building and packing competition by members of the Red Cross bureau of supplies. Music will be furnished by the Radio School Band.

Washington reports for the second day of the campaign indicated that the contributions for New England totaled \$85,500, but this report is only fragmentary, showing returns from but a small percentage of the cities and towns in the district. According to the figures given out at New England headquarters, the contributions for New England at the end of the second day amounted to \$1,548,000.

The record as reported at the close of yesterday's business for New England showed the following results:

Maine, with a quota of \$550,000; six counties out of 35 gave \$52,000. Vermont, quota \$200,000; seven counties out of 14 gave \$60,000. Eastern Massachusetts, quota \$1,000,000; raised \$220,000. Rhode Island, quota \$850,000; raised \$225,000.

No official reports from the other New England states have been received. The Post Office Department has notified the American Red Cross that neither war savings certificates nor thrift stamps can be accepted as contributions to the Red Cross fund. Washington headquarters has notified the New England division manager that as this is contrary to previous instructions, every campaign committee should be notified of the change.

## COURTS CALLED SUFFICIENT APPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Federal Judge D. P. Dyer in a statement from the bench placed the blame for the many strikes in St. Louis war working plants on the Washington authorities, asserting that "committees are being constantly sent to Washington by employees and em-

ployers to deal with matters which properly should be delegated to the courts. I wouldn't let a strike be called or last 10 minutes in a factory where they are making munitions for our soldiers over there. I am tired of these self-appointed committees running to me in these cases, and this court is not going to be used as a buffer."

The Chamber of Commerce has interested itself in a number of the cases referred to by the judge. The joint committee of capital and labor authorized by the War Board has returned from Washington to deal with the 6000 strikers who are still out in local plants.

## DISLOYAL MEMBERS ARE TO BE DROPPED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Resolutions were adopted by the American Association of Museums in convention here, declaring that any member guilty of disloyalty in word or act, shall be dropped from membership. After much discussion the basis of membership was broadened. Strong opposition developed, and the change was carried only three votes margin. Officers were elected as follows: President, Newton H. Carpenter, Chicago Art Institute; vice-president, W. P. Wilson, Commercial Museum, Philadelphia; secretary, Harold L. Madison, Park Museum, Providence, R. I.; treasurer, L. Earle Rowe, School of Design, Providence, R. I.

STAMPS AS MINIATURE BONDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Miniature bonds is what C. T. C. Whitcomb of the Massachusetts War Savings Committee, formerly principal of the Brockton High School, calls the war savings stamps and he is going out among the schools of Boston to tell the pupils how they can become bond holders through their own savings. Mr. Whitcomb has visited many of the schools of Massachusetts with his message and has found that while some of the schools are 80 per cent strong in their purchase of war savings stamps, some have a record of but 10 per cent.

MAINE FIRES LARGELY SET

AUGUSTA, Me.—During the past year, 2554 fires were reported in Maine, of which number 67 per cent were of incendiary and 14.53 per cent of unknown origin, according to statistics given out Tuesday at the office of G. Waldon Smith, State Insurance Commissioner. The aggregate loss on buildings and contents was \$3,565,386, on which \$1,459,287 insurance was paid.

LABOR BOARD TAKES UP STRIKE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Philadelphia street-car strike was taken up today by the National War Labor Board.

## DIVISION REPORTS ON RED CROSS FUND

Latest Returns Indicate Great Growth of Receipts—States and Cities Are Shown to Have Exceeded Their Quotas

WASHINGTON, D. C.—New divisional returns received at national Red Cross headquarters early today are: Southwestern, \$5,101,184; New England, \$1,540,490; Gulf, \$942,778; central, \$5,000,000; Kansas City reported \$439,240; St. Louis, \$529,400; Boston, \$340,000.

Returns last night from the 11 divisions over the country showed that more than one-fourth of the fund had been raised. Three states—Michigan, South Dakota and Delaware—and many cities have exceeded their quotas. One of the outstanding features of the drive thus far has been the unusually large number of contributions. In South Dakota, the second State to go over the top, 210,000 persons out of a population of 717,000 subscribed. The divisions reporting their quotas and subscriptions follow:

Division	Quota	Subscriptions
Atlantic, including:		
New York City	\$12,000,000	\$13,977,924
New England	6,450,000	885,500
Potomac	2,300,000	724,221
Pennsylvania	13,800,000	1,254,577
Lake	12,000,000	1,860,258
Central	12,000,000	4,250,000
Southern	2,350,000	731,191
Gulf	1,300,000	492,614
Southwestern	7,250,000	5,101,184
Mountain	1,450,000	719,547
Northwestern	1,770,000	
Total		\$27,347,149

## Attitude of Corporations

Chairman Davison Makes Reply to Business Men's Inquiry

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Henry O. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross war council, in answer to inquiries received from business men throughout the country regarding the attitude corporations should take toward contributing to the Red Cross fund, issued this statement here today:

"With my knowledge of the situation and all that is involved in the work of the head of a corporation, I would feel that the responsibility for the protection of property and the interests of its stockholders would not be discharged until I had recommended to my board of directors that a contribution be made by the corporation to the American Red Cross in the campaign."

The national banks of this city have reached an agreement whereby each will contribute a minimum of 1 per cent of its capitalization. This action means contributions exceeding \$1,000,000.

## JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

Every Week Brings Delightful Novelties in

## Dainty Neckwear

and the woman who plans her Summer Frocks and Blouses to allow for these charming little Collars and Vestees will achieve the maximum of effect at the minimum of expense and effort.

"Miss Springtime" Fichu Collars

As demure and enchanting as Miss Springtime herself, of fragrant memory, are these hand-embroidered net fichus, with delicate little pleated and hemstitched edges. They taper almost to points at the waist, and form a pretty rounded collar at the back. There are organdie models, too, some lace-trimmed, and the prices range from 1.00 to 12.50

SPECIAL—"Miss Springtime" Organdie Fichu Collars, good quality organdie with ruffle or lace edge, round or square back, very specially priced at 50c.

Sketched, at the right, are a net fichu at 2.50, and an organdie fichu at 50c.



## New Boudoir Caps

Many materials, many styles, many colorings. Our assortment includes detachable lace and ribbon triffles, net, crepe de chine and wash satin caps with rosebud or ribbon trim. Sketched is a pink satin cap with circular insets of lace and shirred ribbon at the sides, priced 1.95. Others range from

50c to 2.95

## Fichu Ruffling

Organdie, crossbar muslin or net, with fluted edges, some in colors, 10 inches wide, forming a deep shawl collar in the back. A yard.

50c and 1.00

## Sleeveless Guimpes

And vestees, net and organdie, with new roll collars and set-in fronts. Sketched at the left is a net model with pleated collar and narrow band of filet set-in. Prices from 1.00 to 7.50



## Jordan Marsh Company

A store-wide "Made in the U. S. A." Exposition of fabrics, fashions and craftsmanship continues all week. There are many working demonstrations of the manufacture of various kinds of merchandise. Do not miss it.

*Filene's*  
Misses' all-Georgette dresses, \$25

The style is sketched on the right but ink and paper make a poor medium by which to express the cloudlike daintiness of softly tinted Georgette crepe. Flounces and collar are outlined with narrow silk fringe.

—Misses' new taffeta dresses in unexpected styles, \$15 to \$45.

Filene's—mail orders filled—fourth floor



WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

The Seal of Quality

**Gilt Crest**

**"Gilt Crest"**  
Refrigerators \$27.50

IN this refrigerator we have embodied every essential feature necessary to make it a thoroughly high grade and efficient receptacle or reservoir for the cooling and preservation of food.

THE case or outside woodwork is of solid oak; all corners and edges are rounded.

OUTSIDE dimensions: 30 inches wide, 20 inches deep, and 47 inches high. Ice chamber: 22½ inches wide, 15 inches deep, and 13 inches high. Food chamber: 25 inches wide, 15 inches deep, and 18 inches high. Ice capacity, 100 pounds.

Ask for "Gilt Crest" Refrigerators

**Gilchrist Company**  
Washington and Winter Streets, Boston, Mass.



## NATIONAL PARTY ISSUES WARNING

Massachusetts Branch of Party Will Oppose for Election Congressional Candidates Opposed to President's War Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The National Party is making earnest preparations to be an active factor in the approaching congressional elections in Massachusetts. The party is likely to throw its influence behind candidates most nearly meeting its views, rather than place its own candidates generally in the field. In a tentative manifesto to the congressional contest, the party proposes to support candidates for reelection who have a consistent win-the-war record and who support President Wilson's "liberal policies."

This manifesto has been submitted to those interested in the National Party, for their approval and criticism. Its text follows:  
"In order to conserve national energy as much as possible, and in order to disturb national spirit as little as possible, we will support for reelection to Congress such representatives as have given consistent support to both the conduct of the war and the liberal policies of President Wilson. But in the name of all the great principles and humanitarian considerations for which the free peoples of the world are now struggling, we will oppose for election to Congress any and so far as possible every candidate who, either from lack of understanding or from impurity of motive, is unable to give satisfactory promise of consecration to the welfare of the American people in all their concerns. In these times of peril and radical changes, we demand that the standard of fitness for national legislative responsibility include ability and disposition to give (1) prompt and efficient attention to war measures and (2) just and intelligent handling of the problems of reconstruction inevitable, not only after, but during the war."

"We propose either to organize or cooperate with all like-minded, patriotic, progressive, agrarian, labor, commercial, civic and radical groups or individuals for political action in accordance with the above program."

Danahart Lloyd, chairman of the Massachusetts Executive Committee, has announced that a supper and meeting for National Party members and others interested in the party will be held at 3 Joy Street, Boston, on Thursday, June 6, at 6 p. m. It is a "get together" meeting, at which the political situation, the party's policy or attitude, and its congressional manifesto are to be discussed.  
Henry D. Nunn of Boston is to preside at the gathering. The list of speakers will include James Mackay of Boston, scientific economist, "A Comparison Between the National Party and the New British Labor Party"; and J. A. H. Hopkins of New York, former Progressive leader and now chairman of the national executive committee of the National Party, "The National Party: Its Opportunities and Obligations."

At a later date the members of the party will hold a meeting for the purpose of electing a permanent organization for Massachusetts and to determine the policy for the political campaign.

## FACTORY COAL SAVING COMMITTEES NAMED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Fuel committees in each city and town in Western Massachusetts will be asked to name one of their members to take charge of coal conservation in factories as the result of a meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce in this city Tuesday afternoon.

F. C. Ayres of Boston, representing the New England Fuel Administration, told members of the western Massachusetts District Committee on Factory Conservation that the State faces a shortage of from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons. Last year the shortage was 8,000,000 tons, but there was a reserve supply. This year there is no reserve. To meet this deficiency caused by the shortage of coal-carrying vessels, it will be necessary for the manufacturers of New England to save at least 15 per cent on their normal consumption of coal.

Joseph A. Skinner of Holyoke is chairman of the factory committee of five for the western end of the State. He had charge of the meeting. Dr. I. N. Hollis, president of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and chairman of the factory committee for the central district, amplified on the plans outlined by Mr. Ayres. Both viewed the situation as very grave, but not hopeless if all the manufacturers cooperate.

## RAILWAY POINTS

Operating officials of the Boston & Maine are making an inspection trip over the Fitchburg Division.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany attached extra equipment to the New York Express from South Station at 9:15 o'clock this morning for a special party en route to Springfield.

Frank Marsh, superintendent of buildings, Boston Terminal Company, has a force of carpenters and decorators remodeling the office suite occupied by assistant Superintendent Elmer H. Morse, New Haven Railroad, on the second floor of South Station.

Fred C. Choate, assistant trainmaster, and Ash V. Bartlett, general yardmaster of the terminal division, Boston & Maine, are working on a special holiday schedule which will control traffic at the North Station, May 30.

The New Haven road's pay cars left South Station headquarters this morning for Cape Cod and New Bedford territory.

The fuel department of the Boston & Maine shipped 100 cars of bitumin-

ous coal from Mystic Wharf this morning, destined to Northern New England division points.

Arthur Simmons, New Haven engineer running in Boston & Woonsocket service, accompanied by Mrs. Simmons, is spending a ninety-day leave of absence on his Ellsworth (Me.) farm.

Fifty-three cars of Carolina berries consigned to the Adams Express Company arrived at South Station during the night via the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine railway will attach extra coach equipment to the St. John Express from North Station at 7:30 o'clock tonight for a party of lumbermen en route to Millis, Ashland, and Stewartstown, Maine.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany railway furnish special service from South Station to Riverside and return today on account of an outing of engineers of North-eastern College, Y. M. C. A.

## HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL TO OPEN JULY 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Harvard Summer School will open on Monday, July 1, and close Saturday, August 10. On June 29, July 1 and 2, the summer-school office will be open for registration from 8 a. m. until 6 p. m.

Besides the courses offered in architecture, geology, medicine, military science and physical education, there will be seventy-two courses given in the Summer School of Arts and Sciences by a staff composed of 36 instructors of Harvard University and 13 instructors from other institutions.

Three half-courses in military science will be given in the summer school: Military science SA and SB, military science and tactics, and a course in military supply. These courses will be open to college students in good standing, to students admitted or provisionally admitted to college, and to other properly qualified persons. No student may take more than one of these courses during the summer. They are accepted as half-courses for the degrees of A. B., A. A., and S. B., but cannot be counted in addition to the corresponding courses in Harvard College.

## MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Report of the committee on reorganization, reports from all standing committees and election of officers were the special parts of the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade at Hotel Brunswick today. It is also the last meeting which the board will hold this spring. The main topic for the afternoon's discussion is "Income Tax Distribution," which calls for a report of the committee on taxation and for an analysis of the present situation and proposed remedies.

The nominating committee reported for reelection Frank W. Whitcher as president and Richard L. Gay as treasurer, and for election, E. G. Stacy as secretary.

## CLEAN-UP WORK BY THE CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—More than ordinary enthusiasm in "cleaning up" back yards, areas, streets and things generally, is being manifested by the children of Boston this year by reason of the sum of \$420 which is to be divided among the schools that complete the provisions of the clean-up campaign. The provisions are that 100 children shall work in each given section, accomplishing definite results. Signed cards to this effect are to be returned by May 25 to Mrs. Esther M. Irving, chairman of the subcommittee on school children's work, at school headquarters on Mason Street.

## SIMMONS COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—A branch of the Consumers League has been formed at Simmons College with Miss Gertrude Barish in charge. Next year it has been planned to change the name of the Social and Civic Club to the Civic League. Miss Gertrude Barish has been elected as the chairman for the coming year. As a result of the Red Cross campaign at the college \$137.81 has been raised by voluntary contribution on the part of the students. Many students are signing for farm work on the farm given over to the Simmons Union for war service. Miss Frederica Gilbert has charge. The new officers of the Dormitory Government Association have been announced as follows: Misses Jeanne Butterworth, president; Katharine Damon, vice-president; Elizabeth Seiplo, secretary, and Sally Simpson, treasurer. Miss Margaret E. Daniels has been elected as editor-in-chief of the Microsam board for the next year, with Miss Mary Klein as art editor and Miss Esther Kellier as assistant editor. The new Persimmons board consists of Misses Christie Brown, editor-in-chief; Marion Scott, business manager, and Ruth Sleeper, publicity agent. Miss Eunice Clark is the new chairman of the honor board and Miss Helen Stacy of the endowment fund committee.

## WORKERS' REQUEST REFUSED

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The New Bedford cotton manufacturers today formally refused the second request of the operatives for a 25 per cent increase in wages. The manufacturers in a communication said that they were determined to adhere to their original position of offering a 12 1/2 per cent advance.

## LAND FOR LATIN SCHOOL PROPOSED

Site on Louis Pasteur Avenue Likely to Be Purchased by the Boston School Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Ground for the new home of the Boston Public Latin School probably will be purchased on Louis Pasteur Avenue opposite the High School of Commerce building just west of the Fenway. An option on property there has been secured until June 1 and money for the purchase was appropriated by the school committee on Monday evening. The proposed site, has an area of 149,391 square feet and is to be purchased for approximately \$149,000. The site includes land purchased a year ago and two small lots to be secured by right of eminent domain.

Plans for the new building will be commenced this year but it is expected that no building will be undertaken for a year at least on account of the high cost of materials due to the war. The head master of the school, Henry Pennypacker, has asked for 40 recitation rooms, a library, gymnasium, baths, exhibition hall, supply rooms, lunch room, etc.

When plans are further advanced, it is expected that the alumni association will take some steps to do signal honor to illustrious alumni of the school.

The Boston Public Latin School was founded April 23, 1635, and is the oldest school in the United States with a continuous existence. It was opened a year before Harvard College was founded, and three years before that college was opened. The first and second schoolhouses were on what is now School Street, on the ground in front of the City Hall, near where the statue of Elder James Penn's, and later was "South-Latin-Grammar-School Street," shortened into School Street. The third and fourth homes of the school were nearly opposite on the same street. In 1844 the school was moved to Bedford Street where is now the extension of Harrison Avenue. Since 1881 it has occupied its present building on Warren Avenue.

Enrolled as pupils of the school at different times are the names of John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Treat Paine and William Hooper, all signers of the Declaration of Independence, Edward Everett Hale, Henry Ward Beecher, Phillips Brooks, Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, and hosts of others.

## NEW LEGISLATION ASKED IN ARIZONA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
PHOENIX, Ariz.—The Arizona Legislature met on Tuesday in special session for the consideration of legislation providing machinery for permitting soldiers to vote to establish a moratorium for men in the service of the country; to legalize and finance the State Council of Defense; to provide for the investment of state funds in Liberty bonds, and of the funds of state banks in farm loans; the establishment of patriotic courses in the public schools; compulsory military training in high schools; the employment of teachers on 12-month contracts; improved living conditions in mining camps; requiring foreign-born citizens to learn the English language; reimbursing Thomas E. Campbell for the year he served as de facto Governor during the contest between Campbell and Governor Hunt for the office; ratification of the Prohibition Amendment; ratification of the Woman Suffrage Amendment if it is adopted by Congress during the life of the special session of the Legislature, and a number of other subjects which will be considered under the head of "war measures." There is no opposition to the adoption of the Prohibition Amendment, and action will be taken without delay.

"Resolved, That it is the policy of this board that hereafter the study of the German language shall not be included in the course of any high school receiving an apportionment of the state high school funds.

"Resolved further, That due notice of this action be sent to the principal of each school in California, the clerk of each high school board and county and city superintendent.  
"Resolved further, That the university and high schools be requested to make such readjustments of their requirements that no student shall suffer loss of credit or other hardship on account of discontinuance of the course in German.  
"Resolved further, That German textbooks be eliminated from the list."  
The resolution was recommended by Will C. Wood, State High School Commissioner.

## GERMAN BARRED FROM CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The State Board of Education has unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the immediate elimination of the study of the German language from the high school courses in California. Schools refusing to comply with the order of the board will be cut off from receiving an apportionment of the state high school funds. The resolution follows:

"Resolved, That it is the policy of this board that hereafter the study of the German language shall not be included in the course of any high school receiving an apportionment of the state high school funds.  
"Resolved further, That due notice of this action be sent to the principal of each school in California, the clerk of each high school board and county and city superintendent.  
"Resolved further, That the university and high schools be requested to make such readjustments of their requirements that no student shall suffer loss of credit or other hardship on account of discontinuance of the course in German.  
"Resolved further, That German textbooks be eliminated from the list."  
The resolution was recommended by Will C. Wood, State High School Commissioner.

## DAKOTA PIONEERS AND AMERICAN INDIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
PIERRE, S. D.—The pioneers of the Black Hills section of the State are taking exception to a recent article in The Christian Science Monitor in

which the method of securing title from the Sioux to that rich mining section is strongly criticized. The Deadwood Pioneer-Times, the leading paper in the Black Hills, in a long discussion of the situation says:

"Compensation is due the Redmen, most thoughtful white men are agreed as to that. After all they were first. The white man's inexorable progress westward disturbed their habits and institutions. But the pioneers of the Dakotas cannot, in the light of the circumstances which we have briefly sketched, indorse settlement with the Indians on the theory that it is a matter of punitive damages.  
"As a compensation for value received, settlement is acceptable to the Dakotans of early days. As for the wounds of alleged injustice it would be very unacceptable. Sympathy for the Indian is a noble sentiment. But we should remember, too, that Delegate Cooper spoke a profound truth so far as the Dakota Sioux are concerned when he told Congress that 'the fictions of Cooper and Longfellow have no existence in fact.'"

## BOSTON TO HAVE COAL COMMISSION

Mayor Peters Names Five Men to Study Conditions in Public Buildings of the City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters today appointed a commission of five men to make a study of the consumption of coal by the city of Boston in its various public buildings. He said that he wanted the city of Boston to do its share in the conservation of fuel, and he believed that such a commission could do much to assist by making a study of conditions in the various buildings and making their recommendations after they had made a careful survey. The men the Mayor named for the work are: Charles T. Main, an engineer and expert; Loren D. Towle, a real estate man who lives in Newton; David A. Ellis, chairman of the Boston Fuel Committee; Edwin D. Brooks, of the firm of Williams & Bangs, office building custodians, and Eugene H. Bailey, an office heating expert and custodian.

The commission is to meet with Mayor Peters next Monday afternoon at 2:30 in the Mayor's office. In his letter Mayor Peters said: "In order that the city government of Boston may do its share in the conservation of fuel against the possible shortages during the coming winter, I am appointing a committee of five to study the general situation of fuel consumption in buildings under the control of the city, and to recommend ways of reducing such consumption. I am writing you to ask that you consent to be a member of this committee."

"It is, of course, superfluous for me to point out the need of a study such as I am asking your committee to make, and I feel quite positive that as a result of your survey, a considerable saving will be made by the city in its use of fuel."

"Your committee will have the services of a competent engineer from the Public Works Department and I can assure you that you will receive the heartiest cooperation from every department head."

"It is desirable that the work be started at the earliest moment. I am therefore asking the committee to meet for the first time in my office on Monday, May 27, at 2:30 p. m., when I shall take the liberty of elaborating my ideas in greater detail."

"I sincerely hope that you will consent to act as a member of this committee, and I ask you to accept this appointment as a public duty."

## ALABAMA ENEMY ALIENS ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SHEFFIELD, Ala.—Charged with being a German spy, Ernest Kretchner, a registered enemy alien and former German Army officer, was recently arrested in Florence, Ala., and turned over to the Department of Justice by the Tuscaloosa police department. He is being held in the Lauderdale County jail for examination.

Kretchner has been employed as a civil engineer by the city of Florence, and had in his possession when arrested a registration card showing him to be an enemy alien, registered in New York City; papers and letters written in German, indicating that he is a retired German Army captain and is at present a reservist in the German Army; two pictures of himself in the uniform of a captain of the German Army; and some pictures of United States fortifications.

## COLLECTION OF THE POLL TAX IS PUSHED

Boston Collector Tells Deputies to See to It That Delinquents Are Made to Settle for the Amounts Due to the City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Collection of poll taxes in Boston is being pushed by the collector, Frank S. Deland, and the deputy collectors are told to see to it that delinquents are made to pay. The collector is making a thorough study of this problem and how the long-unpaid poll taxes can best be secured. He refuses to abate poll or personal property taxes just because the collections may be difficult. "I am under oath," said Collector Deland on Tuesday, "and I don't know why I have any option but to collect the taxes, poll as well as real and personal."

The collector and his office forces are now busy preparing for the sale of properties upon which taxes are unpaid. He has been forced to call in his deputy collectors from the street and to work upon the list of properties to be sold for taxes in order that no mistakes be made. Just as soon as this is done the collector proposes to make a drive for taxes owed to the city by polls and for personal property as well.

He declares it a privilege for people to pay their poll taxes. He believes that every man should pay the city the \$2 a year as the price of citizenship without delay and without being forced to pay. This spring the voluntary payment of poll taxes is greater than it was at corresponding seasons for several years.

But this is not sufficient for Collector Deland. He is studying how other tax collectors get the poll taxes, and he is making the deputies tell the citizens that the law requires payment of this assessment. One man demurred the other day about paying his poll and personal tax on the ground of financial inability. The deputy induced the man to go before the collector. He told the collector that he simply couldn't afford to pay the personal property and poll tax assessment placed against his name, and demanded abatement. This the collector refused, declaring that he did not propose to abate poll taxes, and that the debt must be paid. The argument ended in the man handing over the money.

The collector feels that with prompt delivery of the tax bills for this year, and a speedy demand by the deputy collectors upon those assessed, he can collect a much larger percentage of the polls than has been the case in preceding years. But he knows that the collecting department machinery must be speeded up and that the deputies must realize that they are to be held responsible.

"Results are what count in this office now," said the Collector. "I have told the men of the collecting department just that. I tell them all the promises in the world from me mean nothing if I cannot show the people results unless the deputy collectors collect where the people are slow to pay."

The collector is keeping a record of the work done in the office. Collector Curley complained at times of lack of cooperation in the department. Collector Deland is bringing about a system of coordination that promises well. There are men in City Hall who have not paid poll taxes for years, but there will be no such record in a very few weeks.

## SHIPPING NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Four steamers and two vessels arrived at the Fish Pier this morning with fresh groundfish. They were: The steamer Surge with 11,700 pounds mostly haddock, steamer Bigh with 60,000 pounds, of which 45,000 pounds consisted of haddock, steamer Heroline 45,600, steamer Breaker 81,200, schooner Actor with 3500 pounds of cod and the schooner Angie Watson with 24,500 pounds of which 20,000 pounds were flatfish. The schooner James arrived with 5000 pounds of mackerel.

The wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: Steak cod \$9@10.66, market cod \$5@8, haddock \$6@9, steak pollock \$5.80 and mackerel \$13.

BOSTON, Mass.—Four schooners arrived late Tuesday with fresh live lobsters for local dealers. They were: The schooner Fannie Farnell, commanded by Captain Le Blanc, with 17,000 pounds from Wedgeport, Nova

Scotia; schooner Gladys L. Creamer, commanded by Captain Crowley, from Lockport, Nova Scotia, with 15,000 pounds for the Consolidated Lobster Company; schooner Conqueror from Woods Harbor, Nova Scotia, with 11,000 pounds, for the J. A. Young Company; the schooner Mary C., commanded by Captain Carter, from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, with 12,800 pounds for the H. F. Hammond Company.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The steamer Walrus from Boston arrived at the fish pier this morning with 350,000 pounds of fresh groundfish; schooner Rob Roy, 140,000, and the Fannie Prescott arrived with 150,000 pounds.

## BAY STATE ROAD BILL IS PROTESTED

Public Service Commissioner Eastman Criticizes Features of Measure at Hearing

BOSTON, Mass.—The Bay State trolley bill as drawn by the legislative committee on street railways, treats that company more liberally than any legislation proposed for other companies on Beacon Hill. Joseph B. Eastman of the Public Service Commission declared to the joint committee on ways and means Tuesday. The committee was considering the service-at-cost public control bill for the operation of the Bay State road.

"Under the terms of the measure the New England custom of having an open hearing upon any public matter would be abolished," he said, "for the reason that the control of the road's service and fares would be put completely in the hands of five trustees." The bill does not provide for public hearings.

Mr. Eastman explained his position by pointing out that two of the five trustees to be appointed under the provisions of the proposed act would be named by private persons. Not representing the public they would exert a potent influence in sessions of the trustees, he contended.

The commissioner held that the company should be reorganized on as low a capitalization and interest charge as is possible.

Wallace B. Donham, receiver for the Bay State, declared a successful reorganization of the road impossible, should Mr. Eastman's proposals be followed. The same view was held by Representative Baldwin of Brookline, speaking for the Street Railway Committee.

Chairman Frederick J. Macleod of the Public Service Commission said the bill in some respects is not ideal, but he thought it represented the interest of the public to a large degree.

The only opposition to the bill came from Representatives Bates of Salem, Odlin of Lynn and Kneeland of Winchester, each urging local conditions as the basis of his objections.

## PORTO RICO'S BOND BIDS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan amount to \$2,783,050, according to the Treasurer of Porto Rico. Although the island fell approximately \$200,000 short of the \$3,000,000 quota which had been fixed as the amount it might subscribe, subscriptions made in the United States for Porto Rico firms probably more than equaled the \$200,000 shortage here. Twenty-eight municipalities subscribed in excess of their quotas. San Juan subscriptions amounted to more than \$677,000, approximately 50 per cent in excess of its quota.

## GOVERNOR SIGNS THE ELEVATED BILL

Measure Placing System Under Public Control for Period of at Least Ten Years May Be in Operation in Few Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Governor McCall today signed the bill to provide for the public operation of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, by five trustees to be appointed by the Governor, for a term of 10 years. He had no comment to make on the bill, which was amended in several particulars by the House to meet his objections.

The much-discussed Elevated bill was finally enacted in the Senate on Tuesday and was sent up to the executive office for approval.

The stockholders of the Elevated system must formally accept the new act before it becomes operative. When this action is taken, Governor McCall will name the five public trustees who are to operate the railway in the future. The trustees, within two months after their appointment and qualification, must fix such a fare schedule for the road as will produce sufficient income "to meet the cost of service." In two months thereafter, they will be required to publish the sliding fares, to be operative under the service-at-cost scheme.

This requires eight different grades of fares. Four of them will be graded down from the fare first established, and four will be graded up from the initial fare. It is currently believed that the initial fare will be 6 cents. Members of the Legislature who drafted the bill point out, however, that the eight fare grades do not apply to cash fares, but include also the withdrawal of transfers or fixing a charge for the issuance of transfers.

In the Senate on Tuesday the Joint Committee on Metropolitan Affairs and Street Railways reported reference to the next General Court on the petition of Senator Lawler of Boston for improvement of the transportation system of the metropolitan district and for purchase of the Cambridge subway by the State.

With an amendment providing that protection may be given by a company not authorized to issue policies of workmen's compensation insurance in Massachusetts in cases where insurance in authorized companies cannot be secured for any reason satisfactory to the insurance commissioner, Ways and Means Committee reported favorably on the bill providing for additional methods of guaranteeing compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

On a unanimous roll call, the first one this session, the Senate passed to be engrossed the bill for an additional appropriation for pay for soldiers and sailors from Massachusetts.

Under suspension of the rules, the House admitted the resolutions in favor of the tube system of mail transportation.

## CALIFORNIA SCHOOL PRINCIPAL DEPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Charles H. Shellbach, principal of a city school at the old town site of the original San Diego, was suspended by the Board of Education at a secret sitting held on Tuesday night. Shellbach is charged with having made disloyal utterances. He made a denial of the statements attributed to him and asserted his loyalty to the United States and the allied cause.

## Henry F. Miller Piano

Henry F. Miller pianos delight the ears of the musician, the fingers of the pianist and the eyes of the architect.

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## MORE RECRUITS AT CAMP DEVENS

Camp Upton Sends About 2225 Men in the Movement to Bring the Seventy-Sixth Division to Full War Strength

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—The arrival of approximately 2225 recruits from Camp Upton at Yaphank, L. I. on Tuesday, indicates that the seventy-sixth division will be brought up to full war strength before the close of the month, the total of men received from New York now aggregating nearly 4500 recruits who have been assigned to the three hundred and third, and three hundred fourth infantry regiments. New York men have been merged with Colonel Preston's command, and the Connecticut soldiers are in Colonel Herron's regiment.

So far as practicable, recruits are being assigned to commands composed of men from their own localities, and according to general belief, men will be taken from the depot brigade and transferred into the division. It is expected that the reorganization of the depot brigade will be more extensive than was first planned, and a brigadier-general probably will be placed in charge, and several colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors assigned to the ranks of the organization. Four new battalions will be formed, it is expected.

The work of the new general staff school is progressing favorably, and lectures are being given daily on subjects dealing with intensive warfare. Following the lecture period on Tuesday, an exhibition of bayonet and automatic rifle work was given on the bayonet field. The work was directed by Capt. R. L. Goodday of the Canadian Army, assisted by First Lieut. Robert J. Kirkwood, formerly of the old ninth regiment, M. N. G. Candidates were divided into two classes, representing an attacking force and a retreating party, and various tactics were exemplified.

Later, the men went to the machine gun range where four non-commissioned officers who have become experienced in the mastery of the rifles showed how they worked, and targets some hundred yards away were freely punctured by the shots. This work was directed by Lieutenant Bognot of the French army, assisted by First Lieut. Robert J. Kirkwood, formerly of the old ninth regiment, M. N. G. Candidates were divided into two classes, representing an attacking force and a retreating party, and various tactics were exemplified.

Six heavy water-cooled Browning machine guns have arrived and are waiting to be unpacked for instruction uses with the arrival of an ordnance specialist. Six pontoons have also arrived for the bridge building section of the engineer regiment.

An innovation of Tuesday was the sounding of reveille at 5:30 o'clock in the morning, with retreat at the same hour at night, making nine hours of training for the men exclusive of meal time.

Capt. A. M. Reed has been made personnel officer of the ammunition train, and First Lieutenant Ernest J. Hall on Capt. Norman Harrower's staff has gone to Washington, D. C., to take up a course of instruction in the intelligence department. Capt. F. E. Horpel, and Second Lieut. Jay F. Thomas and Richard J. Hopkins, of the depot brigade, have received assignments to the ammunition train.

## Ship Has Newspaper

The Rhody News Issued by Men on U. S. S. Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Officers and enlisted men on the United States steamship Rhode Island which recently left an American port after a prolonged stay have just issued the first copy of The Rhody News, a four-page paper, well edited, and containing much interesting information for members of the crew. The paper is to be issued semi-monthly, and the price is 5 cents the copy. The first number was distributed free to the men, and hundreds of the little papers found their way all over the United States.

In the foreword, it is stated the paper is published for the good of the service, and that any individual ideas which may be for the good of all will be welcomed by the editorial staff, consisting of Chaplain J. A. Moore, editor; Chief Yeoman J. W. Moore, managing editor; Electrician M. N. Brashers, assistant editor; Quartermaster G. DeChene, athletics; and J. V. Ogan, censor.

An article concerning a stay in Boston occupies a place of prominence in this initial number. "The places we liked most of all were the Naval Service Club, and the Young Men's Christian Association," the article states.

"In these places we had a chance to write home, something to do all the time, and opportunity to play games and have a good time generally." The paper also contains a letter from Capt. T. L. Estlin to F. Nathaniel Perkins, president of the club, in which he states his appreciation of the entertainment which the Naval Service Club afforded the jacks.

Mention is also made of various entertainments arranged for the crew of the Rhode Island, and acknowledgment is made of donations from the Naval Young Men's Christian Association of 25,000 sheets of writing paper, 12,500 envelopes, 300 books, magazines and sets of chess, checkers and dominoes.

A copy of the paper has been received of the Naval Service Club, where it is a feature of the many in-

teresting details arranged for the entertainment and amusement of the jacks.

## Bids for Beef for Army

Representatives of Concerns at North-eastern Offices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Representatives of Boston beef concerns were in conference with officials of the North-eastern Department, U. S. A., at headquarters today relative to bids for supplying post and camps in the department with beef. Officials made it plain that only the best steer beef would be purchased, as one official expressed it, "nothing is too good for the men who are fighting for their country."

Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan, at the head of the French Military Mission, today inspected the work of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps, trench workers being exemplified at Fresh Pond, with several battalions participating. Several exercises in close and extended order were witnessed, and at the close of the work he said, "I was much pleased with the work of the young men, and although greatly interested in other training camps, I have not ceased to feel an interest in the training Lieutenant Morize has been giving during 1917-1918."

Battalion Sergt.-Maj. Leo Spillane will address 500 drafted men at the Wentworth Institute this evening, speaking on the benefits of war risk insurance, allotments, and allowances. Three hundred and sixty-five men from all parts of Vermont have arrived at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., for a two months' course in mechanical training. Three officers have been assigned to the command which is in general charge of Capt. Foster Veltenheimer, chief signal officer of the northeastern department, U. S. A.

Battalion Sergt.-Maj. William M. Bunting has been promoted to first lieutenant, National Army, and will probably be assigned to the adjutant-general department at the Boston headquarters.

Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, U. S. A., expects to leave Boston for his new command, Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., on Thursday, when his successor, Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, U. S. A., probably will arrive to take over the department.

## Women in Service Cautioned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commanding the first naval district, has issued orders calling the attention of women yeomen to the necessity of conducting themselves worthy of the uniform they wear. "The rather crowded conditions," the order states, "often bring people at the headquarters building in close contact with each other, and without great effort upon the part of individuals careless habits are developed, the principal faults being sitting on desks, loud talking, reading newspapers, idle conversation, etc. The great amount of work that has to be done in this office at this time can only be accomplished by each one attending to her own business." The earnest cooperation of all women employees in this direction is urged in order to attain the greatest efficiency in the department.

A statement has been received by Rear Admiral Wood signed by the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and stating that professional baseball players of draft age must participate in active service, in accordance with the views of Rear Admiral Wood recently expressed.

## Navy Enlistments Heavy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Navy enlistments exceeded those in all other branches of the service on Tuesday, with a total of 59 men signing up, the naval reserve being a close second with a total of 48 enlistments. In addition to these numbers, six yeomen were enlisted at the Charlestown Navy Yard. The marine corps accepted 16 volunteers, who will be sent to Paris Island, S. C., for training, and 47 men were accepted for army service.

Many enlistments are being received by the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission which is touring Boston and other sections of Massachusetts by automobile. Seventeen enlistments were the record for Tuesday. It is planned to hold frequent rallies at Revere Beach and Nantasket Beach soon.

Orders to suspend recruiting for the Royal Flying Corps have been received by the British-Canadian Mission, and Boston men already enlisted have been ordered to report at once for duty.

## FARMERS' COUNCIL FAVORS WHEAT PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Plans for regional distribution of foodstuffs were recommended, and the action of the National Advisory Council on the price of wheat was endorsed by the New England Farmers War Council at a meeting in this city on Tuesday. The council also favored fixing prices for by-products used for stock feeding, and forwarded to the War Department a plea for the adoption of certain grades of New England hay which hitherto have been rejected.

As one of the principal objects of the meeting was to reflect the views of the New England farmers on the general food production situation, the council recorded its indorsement of President Wilson's definition of a "just price."

Elbert S. Brigham, of St. Albans, Vt., the New England representative of the National Farmers Advisory Committee, was elected president of the council; Walter B. Farner of Hampton Falls, N. H., vice-president, and Glenn C. Sevey of Springfield, Mass., secretary.

## MR. LA FOLLETTE'S DEFENSE IS HEARD

Senator's Course Held Not to Be Disloyal, as Charged in Minnesota Resolution Asking for His Expulsion From Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Robert M. La Follette, Senator from Wisconsin, had his day in court on Tuesday, when, before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, Gilbert E. Roe of New York, attorney for the Wisconsin Senator, submitted a lengthy argument in which it was contended that Senator La Follette had done nothing which would justify senators under oath to vote for his expulsion from the United States Senate. The hearing before the committee is on the resolution from the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, which declared that Senator La Follette's famous address delivered in St. Paul under the auspices of the Non-Partisan League on Sept. 20, 1917, was of a disloyal and seditious nature, and called on the Senate to take action to remove him from that body.

In presenting Senator La Follette's side of the case, Mr. Roe contended that the address in question was not disloyal, although garbled copies of it had gone out to the country. He marshaled precedents and antecedents bearing on the case, and attempted to show that the stand taken by Senator La Follette on the war could not be interpreted as treasonous or disloyal toward the United States. Senator La Follette, he said, was well within his guaranteed rights as an American citizen and a United States Senator in making the St. Paul address, and added that an exhaustive examination of that address would lead any impartial critic to the conclusion that its author was not guilty of disloyalty or of giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Introducing parallel cases, Mr. Roe referred to the opposition of Lincoln to the Mexican War, the opposition of David Lloyd George to the Boer, of Burke and Pitt to the war of the Revolution, and declared that a comparison would show that the Wisconsin Senator, though as firmly opposed to the war as any of these had been, refrained, nevertheless, from obstructing or hindering in any way the prosecution of the war.

Maintaining that the charges against Senator La Follette are flimsy and unfounded, Mr. Roe contended that the expression of honest opinions and convictions on public policy is a constitutional right of the humblest citizen and the highest official in the land. This, he argued, is the attitude which the courts of the United States would take and which should be adopted by the Senate Committee in reporting on this resolution. He quoted an opinion of Judge Augustus N. Hand of New York in the case of the United States versus Eastman and others, which includes the following paragraph: "It is the constitutional right of the citizen to express such opinions, even though they are opposed to the opinions or policies of the Administration, and even though the expression of such opinions may unintentionally or indirectly discourage recruiting and enlistment."

Members of the committee will question Senator La Follette's attorney more closely on Wednesday regarding matters which have come up in the course of the hearing. At the present stage of the proceedings senators are unwilling to forecast what action the committee is likely to take. There are members of the committee who are undoubtedly for reporting the resolution favorably to the Senate, though there are others who are as strongly opposed. It is still more difficult to predict what the Senate would do if the resolution were favorably reported. As it would take a two-thirds vote to expel a senator, it is doubted if sufficient votes could be secured to expel the Senator from Wisconsin.

## VALUE OF MORALE IN ARMY IS POINTED OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The tremendous value of morale which obtains to a greater degree than ever before in the American Army, was pointed to as one of the great factors necessary to win the war, by the Rev. Ferdinand F. Peterson in speaking at the second annual ladies night of the Ashmont Brotherhood in Dorchester on Tuesday evening. Former Lieut.-Gov. Gratton D. Cushing told of his recent trip to the battle front in Europe and urged an awakening of the people in the United States to the necessity of greater efforts in cooperating to defeat Germany and make the world "safe for democracy." Men, money and munitions to the utmost and at once were the crying need to forever crush German autocracy, he said. Profiteers were mercilessly excoriated.

and Mr. Cushing hinted at lampposts as a suitable place for anyone found taking unfair advantage of present conditions to profiteer.

Dr. Peterson related some of his experiences in the various army cantonments and warmly praised the government for its successful efforts in protecting the soldiers and sailors from objectionable moral conditions. Never before, he said, has there been a war conducted with such admirable provision for the welfare of the men, and this, with the training they are receiving, results in a high grade of morale so necessary to send the Stars and Stripes "over the top."

Frank L. Brier, president, and the Rev. Wallace C. Sampson, chaplain and founder of the brotherhood, were the other speakers.

## SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS SERVICE

Editors of Rio Janeiro Paper Give Luncheon in Honor of President of United Press

By Agencia Americana, Semi-Official News Agency of Brazil and United Press

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—The editors of O Pais, upon inaugurating the United Press service here, gave a luncheon in honor of Roy W. Howard of New York, president of the United Press, at which Edwin Morgan, United States Ambassador, presided.

Joao Lage, Director of O Pais, made an address, in which he referred to the importance of this service, and said that the United Press will be associated with a paper that has most devotedly praised the policy and solidarity of the United States and advocated a perfect understanding between all nations.

Referring to Mr. Howard, Director Lage said it was "most agreeable to recognize in him the rare qualities of capacity and expansion capable of forming the currents of opinion which will serve as a solid basis for great international work such as is being carried out in South America."

Azevedo Amaral, editor of O Pais, read, at the request of Ambassador Morgan, a telegram transmitted by Secretary Lansing regarding the opening of the United Press service in Brazil. Mr. Morgan then referred to the approach of a better understanding between the American countries, which could be attributed to the United Press development. Mr. Howard responded, expressing his thanks.

"The extension of the United Press does not mean the injection of United States propaganda into Brazil," he said. "Propaganda is not needed. The real need is for the exchange of facts, better acquaintance, and revelation of the extent of our natural commonness of purpose."

"The United Press is not official, not governmental and not subsidized. But it is happy if its legitimate functioning will contribute to the highly desirable result of a furtherance of Pan-Americanism."

Mr. Howard explained the nature of the organization, and the difficulties encountered and overcome in cable communication. He pointed out that the commercial interests of both nations had been affected, since publicity is the natural forerunner of the fullest development of Pan-American trade.

Director Lage thanked and felicitated the Ambassador and Mr. Howard.

## PHYSICS TEACHERS PLAN FOR MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WORCESTER, Mass.—Physics teachers from all parts of New England will gather here Saturday to attend the annual meeting of the Eastern Association of Physics Teachers, the oldest organization of its kind in the country. One of the principal features of the meeting will be a discussion at the morning session of how the association can cooperate with the joint action on emergency in national education of the National Education Association and be of greatest possible help to the government.

Addresses will be delivered by Dr. Samuel J. Elington, instructor of physics at Worcester Polytechnic Institute; Clarence D. Kingsley of the State Board of Education and Dr. Arthur G. Webster, professor of Physics at Clark University.

## MRS. HUNT'S PUPILS

BOSTON, Mass.—In Steiner Hall on Tuesday evening, vocal pupils of Mrs. Helen Allen Hunt gave a recital, with Miss Ruth Fossell, violinist, and Miss L. L. Felton, pianist, assisting. The singers took part in a program of solo and concerted pieces. They included Mrs. Robert Chapin, Miss Lillian Derow, Miss Eva Bradway, Miss Ruth Felton, Miss Marianne Crockett, Mrs. Carlton Daniels, Mrs. Rachel Slaman, Mrs. Edith D. Yard, Miss Ida Keay, Miss Juliette Stacy, Mrs. F. A. Whitten and Frank Wilbur.

## STATE-TERRORIZING PRACTICED BY I. W. W.

Evidence Is Read at Trial to Show That One Member Undertook This Project to Force Release From Prison of Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The amazing story of how one I. W. W. devoted himself to terrorizing a State to force the release from prison of two other I. W. W.'s, convicted of murder and sentenced for life, was unfolded before the jury in the trial of the hundred odd Industrial Workers of the World here Tuesday. The project developed in the reading of correspondence, bulletins and other writings of C. L. Lambert, one of the defendants. It is the tale of an unsuccessful attempt to override the law by economic means.

Lambert's exhortations to sabotage and violence evidently were highly regarded within the I. W. W. for the I. W. W. national convention of December, 1916, rewarded his efforts by making him a member of its general executive board of five, and he remains today next to W. D. Haywood in executive command with three other members of the "G. E. B." Frank Little, the fifth, having been lynched.

The narrative of destruction charged against the I. W. W. agricultural workers jumped to the coast on Tuesday with Lambert. The scene was particularly the hop fields and fruit orchards of California. The toll of farm products that the I. W. W. took according to their claims, ran into the millions and at one point in Lambert's correspondence there was a grim suggestion that human life had gone the same way.

The two I. W. W.'s are still in the penitentiary. Lambert's lurid campaign harks back to Aug. 13, 1913, when the Wheatland (Cal.) hop yard riots broke out, in which two workers, a deputy and district attorney, perished.

Richard S. Ford and Herman Suhr, I. W. W.'s, were convicted of murder, and were sentenced to life imprisonment. The I. W. W. carried the case through the courts without result; petitioned Governor Johnson in vain for pardon, and threatened sabotage. The only conclusion to be drawn from yesterday's correspondence was that they practiced it with a will to force their employers in self-defense to demand and obtain the release of the convicted murderers. The usual I. W. W. defense fund was in evidence.

"This fight on the hop industry will be continued until Ford and Suhr are freed," cried Lambert in one of his bulletins read on Tuesday. This was a typical declaration.

The following extracts from another bulletin are typical of his message to the I. W. W.'s of his organization. The opposite thought to the one voiced is what is designed to be understood.

"You can get on the hop fields right now. They are looking for men to plow hops at this time," he wrote in December, 1916. "Get there, keep your mouth shut and give them what a farmer loves, a nice green field, and of course it might not be the article he wants to grow but it can be green. Stay with him right up until the last hop is picked. At the time he decides to let him grow hops, and the workers can make themselves the arbiters of that if they make up their minds to do so. If you stay with them one season through you will not have to holler for the release of Ford and Suhr; the ranchers will do that for you and will save you lots of lung power for some other job."

"There has been quite a wave of copper wire stealing in California, Oregon and Washington this last winter. They need not be afraid of us using any of it to stick into fruit trees, grape vines or anything like that, for does not the warning sent out by the Ford and Suhr defense

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committee plainly state as long as Ford and Suhr are in prison don't stick copper nails or tacks in fruit trees or grape vines. It hurts them. Read it again. Isn't that guarantee enough for our good kind masters that we would not do any such thing? So why should they worry?"

## REAL ESTATE MEN TO CONFER IN ST. LOUIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The committee in charge of the program for the eleventh annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, to be held in St. Louis June 17, 18, 19, and 20, has allotted half a day to conference on colonization, small farms, good roads, etc., with men qualified by experience to lead discussions on these subjects.

The leader of the first conference is a man who has taken wild land, within reach of markets and developed it along modern lines, with a community center, houses ready for occupancy, fencing to inclose five acres of land, stores, shops, etc. These small farms are becoming popular as suburban homes for those in love with nature. They are available to men who want to carry out ideas of independence and who also desire to help their country. The subject of good roads will be handled by the chairman of the National Association Committee on Good Roads, who is in constant touch with the good roads situation in all sections.

## THEATERS

### "Out There" in Boston

BOSTON, Mass.—The all-star cast in "Out There," which is touring the larger eastern cities of the United States for the benefit of the American Red Cross, appeared last evening at the Boston Opera House before a large, appreciative audience. The performance was a repetition of the New York presentation of last Friday evening, which was reviewed in detail in Tuesday's editions of The Christian Science Monitor.

More than \$50,000 was realized from the seat sale alone for the Boston performance. Burr McIntosh auctioned off the souvenir program for \$12,800, the record for any city yet visited by the performers.

The Red Cross girls who collected the money for the programs were literally showered with greenbacks by the audience which filled the Opera House.

## THREE MONTHS FOR UNPATRIOTIC TALK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Three months' confinement at the House of Correction was the punishment meted out to Thomas J. Cullen of Malden in the Charlestown District Court yesterday by Judge Charles S. Sullivan, on a charge of maligning President Wilson, lauding the Kaiser, and telling in a public place of what the Sinn Feiners would do to the Americans. On an additional charge of drunkenness, he was fined \$5.

According to the evidence, Cullen attracted a crowd in the Sullivan Square terminal by his unpatriotic utterances last Saturday evening. In court, four witnesses appeared against him. Cullen has two sons in the service and he claimed that he was not conscious of his actions because of being under the influence of liquor.

"It is ridiculous to claim that the New Hampshire Legislature intended, in passing this prohibitory law, to cut off such drinks as are not intoxicating. It is just as harmless as drinking water. Did the Legislature intend to prevent the sale of a harmless article? I do not believe it."

"We shall demand that all be used alike. In this case a most harmless drink has been picked out. I do not think that is fair, and we shall demand that all be treated the same. If this is stopped, other drinks that contain more alcohol will be stopped."

The last statement is taken to mean that brewers of "near beer" will undertake a campaign to stop the sale of ginger and soda pop and other soda fountain favorites which may contain yeast.

## DECISION IS AGAINST TRACES OF ALCOHOL

New Hampshire Municipal Court in Finding in Near Beer Case Holds New Law Is Absolutely Bone Dry—Appeal Taken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHUA, N. H.—New Hampshire's test case of the scope of the new prohibitory law resulted in a ruling against the sale of "near beer" as a prohibition substitute for beer. Benjamin J. Maloy of this city was sentenced Tuesday to pay a fine of \$100 and to serve a sentence of six months in jail for selling a glass of "near beer," the jail sentence being suspended during his good behavior. An appeal was taken and the case probably will go to the Supreme Court for final adjudication.

The "near beer" that Maloy sold contained less than one-third of 1 per cent alcohol. Judge Frank B. Glancy, in announcing his decision in the Municipal Court, where the case had been tried, expressed the opinion that any beverage containing alcohol, regardless of the percentage, cannot be sold under the new law.

It is now claimed by some that the law is of such comprehensive scope that ginger ale and certain kinds of soda water drinks commonly sold from fountains in drug stores and ice cream parlors are against the law. The Maloy case was backed by a New York brewer to test the law.

City Solicitor Harry P. Greeley argued for the State and former Mayor J. J. Doyle for the defendant. The State's verbal argument included the following:

"This new law is a bone-dry law and it is the duty of the authorities to make New Hampshire, as the law provides, absolutely bone dry. The best way to test any law is to enforce it, to show what the meaning of the law is."

"The prohibitory law says that any beverage which contains alcohol is fermented and cannot be trafficked in. That clause in the law which says 'any trace of alcohol' is most sweeping. This was put in to make the State really bone dry. It is the key to the entire law."

"In this particular beverage, it was testified by State Chemist Charles D. Howard that it contained some yeast. Yeast is the basis of all fermentation, and shows that this beverage was fermented. It also contained a trace of alcohol."

The argument of the defense contained the following:

"It is ridiculous to claim that the New Hampshire Legislature intended, in passing this prohibitory law, to cut off such drinks as are not intoxicating. It is just as harmless as drinking water. Did the Legislature intend to prevent the sale of a harmless article? I do not believe it."

"We shall demand that all be used alike. In this case a most harmless drink has been picked out. I do not think that is fair, and we shall demand that all be treated the same. If this is stopped, other drinks that contain more alcohol will be stopped."

The last statement is taken to mean that brewers of "near beer" will undertake a campaign to stop the sale of ginger and soda pop and other soda fountain favorites which may contain yeast.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

M. V. CONFERENCE  
MEET SATURDAY

Universities of Missouri and Nebraska Are the Favorites to Win That Track and Field Championship at Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Interest in Missouri Valley conference athletics now centers about the annual championship meet to be held here, Saturday. Judging from the results of the outdoor dual meets between the conference teams either the University of Missouri or the University of Nebraska will be the probable winner, with the odds slightly in favor of the Missouri team. Should victory again go to Missouri this year it will be the eighth time that this college has won the conference cup out of the last 11 meets. The teams of Coach H. F. Schulte of Missouri have won consecutively for the last three years and this year's team has gone through a hard siege of training with a view to making it four straight.

University of Kansas, Kansas State Agricultural College and Iowa State College although they have fairly strong teams, apparently will not be strong contenders against Missouri and Nebraska. Kansas has defeated Kansas State. Both Missouri and Nebraska have defeated Kansas and Iowa State. Washington University and Drake University have entered the meet, but the performances of the teams from these two colleges have not been such as to warrant prediction that they will be serious contenders for the championship of the valley. The contest then, it is generally believed, will lie between the Missouri and Nebraska teams.

Besides the seven members of the Missouri Valley Conference Dr. W. E. Meadwell, director of athletics at the University of Missouri, who will have charge of the meet, has been notified by seven other colleges that they would have entries. In previous years the meet has been open to all institutions in the Middle West, but this year a change was made and in addition to the members of the conference only those colleges located in the Missouri Valley were invited to send entries, and the following institutions have made formal application to take part in the meet:

University of Nebraska, Drake University, University of Missouri, Iowa State College, Kansas State Agricultural College, Washington University, University of Kansas, Grinnell College, Simpson College, Baker University, Maryville (Mo.) State Normal School, Westminster College, Fairmount College, American School of Osteopathy.

Among those events in which the competition is expected to be the keenest are the dashes. Although J. V. Scholz of Missouri, has equalled the world's record twice this season in the 100-yard dash and is considered most likely to win this event in the coming meet, he will have strong competition in the runners from Drake, Kansas and Nebraska. In the weight events Francis Bogar of Fairmount College, is expected to win points for his college. Missouri and Nebraska probably will fight out in the 40-yard dash and the decision in the 880-yard run, it is expected, will lie between Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa State. The one-mile run is practically conceded to Iowa State College. In the running broad jump the chief competition is expected to be between R. D. Rodkey, of the University of Kansas, F. P. Dimick of Iowa State College, and W. F. Sylvester, of the University of Missouri. It is generally expected that the running high jump will go to Carl Rice of the University of Kansas. It was thought for a time that the javelin throw would be included in the events of the Missouri Valley meet this year; but it was finally decided to postpone adding this event until after the war. J. C. Grover of Kansas City will be the referee at the meet.

CHICAGO NINE  
DEFEATS PURDUE

Clean Fielding and Timely Hitting Features 13 to 3 Victory in Western Conference Series

## INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A.

A. BASEBALL STANDING	W	L	P.C.
Michigan	5	1	.833
Illinois	6	2	.750
Ohio State	2	2	.500
Iowa	2	2	.500
Chicago	4	4	.500
Wisconsin	1	2	.333
Purdue	1	5	.166
Indiana	0	4	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—University of Chicago defeated Purdue University here Tuesday afternoon, 13 to 3, in a Western Conference baseball game. P. S. Hinkle, pitching for Chicago, held Purdue to eight scattered hits, while his teammates were pounding Mills for a total of 13. J. W. Mochel, Chicago third baseman, was the star at bat, getting two triples and a double out of four times up. The playing of A. H. Rudolph at second for Chicago was the fielding feature of the game. R. R. Martin '18 played a good game for Purdue. Hinkle received errorless support. The score by innings—

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	3	13	10	0
Purdue	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	3	5	1

Batteries—Hinkle and Vollmer, Mills and Davis. Umpire—Gross.

B. AND N. OARSMEN  
WIN CITY TITLE

Private School Crew Is Victor in Race for Scholastic Championship of Cambridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Browne and Nichols' four-oared crew won the half-mile race for the scholastic championship of Cambridge held Tuesday on the Charles River, with Cambridge Latin and Rindge Technical School shells a close second and third, respectively. The private school shell won by a half-length, and the same distance separated the Latin and Rindge bows. At the start it appeared as though the Rindge crew would easily outclass the other competitors. Stroke Chase hit up a high stroke and drew steadily away from the other shells, but the pace proved to be too fast to be continued long and the boat was overhauled at the quarter-mile mark. Cambridge Latin and Browne and Nichols were rowing on even terms until Stroke Bradford of the private school increased his beat and drew into the lead. Latin managed to reduce the leader's advantage to a quarter length until almost at the finish, when with a great showing of power the Browne and Nichols crew crossed the line a half-length ahead. The seating of the crews was as follows:

Browne and Nichols—Stroke, Bradford; 3, Davenport; 2, Crowley; bow, Hodges; coxswain, Badger.  
Cambridge Latin School—Stroke, McDonald; 3, Collier; 2, Spencer; bow, Heiser; coxswain, Manning.  
Rindge Technical School—Stroke, Chase; 3, Law; 2, Hunt; bow, Erickson; coxswain, Leonard.

MISSOURI WINS  
BASEBALL GAME

Defeats University of Kansas, 6 to 5, in Missouri Valley Conference Series

## MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE

BASEBALL STANDING	W	L	P.C.
Missouri	8	2	.800
Iowa State	4	5	.444
Kansas	1	6	.147

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAWRENCE, Kan.—University of Kansas was defeated here Tuesday afternoon in the first game of the last series of the Missouri Valley Conference baseball schedule by the University of Missouri, 6 to 5.

C. J. Shawson, pitcher for Kansas, pitched a good game, but weakened in the eighth inning, allowing the bases to be filled. E. L. Morris of Missouri then made a three-base hit, bringing in the three runs needed to win the game.

Kansas started the game by scoring two runs in the first inning and one in the third. Missouri in the fifth inning scored one run on a two-base hit by G. J. Dippold, and again in the seventh squeezed in two more scores on errors by Kansas, evening the score. Kansas started the eighth with a batting rally, but when they took the field failed to stop a similar rally by Missouri.

## TUFTS NINE DEFEATS

## SETON HALL, 5 TO 1

MEDFORD, Mass.—Tufts College nine regained its winning stride Tuesday afternoon by defeating Seton Hall, 5 to 1, at Tufts Oval. Because of the absence of Captain and Coach O'Mara, who has entered the service, Cassidy, the first baseman, and Catcher Callahan, the Brown and Blue entered the contest with considerable of a handicap.

The game was a splendid pitchers' battle. Tufts gathered only six singles while Spear held the New Jersey batters to four hits, three of which were made by Chapel. The Brown and Blue hit timely, having only one left on base.

The game was won in the sixth. Fallon reached first when Fleiger scored an error on his bunt in front of the plate. After Ford sacrificed and Kirshstein drew a base on balls Andrews drove in two runs with a clean hit. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Tufts	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	5	10	0
Seton Hall	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1

Batteries—Spear and Deurive; Quinn and Fleiger.

## WAR TAX ASSESSED

## FOR OUTSIDE SEATS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Persons who sell seats on any roof or structure overlooking a baseball park will be obliged to pay a war tax to the government, according to an announcement issued today by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The tax must be collected and paid by the enterprising owner or occupant of the building who receives payment for the seats occupied by "perchers."

The announcement says that in one city a woman whose yard adjoins the ball park has been selling seats in a tree, the prices being five and ten cents, depending on how high the patrons had to climb. Recently the price has advanced to 6 and 11 cents, the extra cent being added to the war revenues.

## ST. LOUIS OBTAINS YERKES

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Bruno Betzel, utility player with the St. Louis National League Club, has been released to the Indianapolis Club of the American Association. He goes to the minors in part payment for Yerkes, second baseman, who has signed a contract, although he has not played this season. Yerkes is expected to report to the St. Louis Club June 1.

## PICKUPS

The Boston Americans have signed Pitcher Molyneux, formerly a member of the Villanova varsity nine.

Philadelphia and Detroit played three and a half innings yesterday when the game had to be postponed.

The Cincinnati Reds had a great day at bat yesterday, every player getting at least one safe hit, and L. Magee leading with four in five times up.

J. W. Coombs of the Brooklyn Nationals pitched another fine game yesterday. The veteran is certainly a valuable player for Manager Robertson this summer.

There have been 25 shutouts in the National League and 18 in the American. Walter Johnson of the Washington Americans is leading the pitchers of both leagues with three to his credit.

Five of the eight teams in the American League race have won at least half of their games and only four games separate first and fifth positions, which would seem to promise a very close and interesting battle for the pennant this summer.

There have now been 24 postponed games in the American League and one of them has already been played off. Of the 24 postponements only six have occurred since May 1. There have been 20 in the National and one of these has been played off. Eight of the 20 have occurred since May 1. More arguments in favor of a later opening for major league baseball.

There have been 25 home runs in the American League so far this summer and 20 in the National. Doyle of New York and Wickland of Boston have made two each, and are the only National League players with more than one to their credit. Burns and Walker of the Athletics have made four each; Ruth of Boston has made three and Baker of New York two in the American.

Four of the Cleveland players who helped defeat the Red Sox yesterday were formerly members of the team. Wood drove out a single which scored two runs in the third inning and also made two more hits during the game. Pitcher Coumbe succeeded Enzmann and held the Red Sox during the last four innings; Williams, the former catcher, was used as a pinch hitter and made a safe hit and Speaker scored a run, made a safe hit and fielded in fine style.

BATES WINS IN  
TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Makes Clean Sweep of Both the Singles and Doubles in the Maine Intercollegiate Play

WATERVILLE, Me.—In the concluding matches of the Maine intercollegiate tennis tournament Tuesday, Bates made a clean sweep, of both singles and doubles.

Capt. E. M. Purinton and J. H. Powers, Bates, won the final in the doubles, defeating Capt. T. R. Stearns and C. P. Chin, Bowdoin, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1. This gave Bates permanent possession of the cup in the annual competition, for which Bates and Bowdoin each had two legs.

Purinton made his way through the semi-finals in singles by defeating Chin, Bowdoin, 6-3, 6-1. Later he defeated Stearns, Bowdoin, in the final, 6-2, 6-2, 6-0. The summary:

SINGLES—Semi-Final Round  
E. M. Purinton, Bates, defeated C. P. Chin, Bowdoin, 6-3, 6-1.

SINGLES—Final Round  
E. M. Purinton, Bates, defeated T. R. Stearns, Bowdoin, 6-2, 6-2, 6-0.

DOUBLES—Final Round  
E. M. Purinton and J. H. Powers, Bates, defeated C. P. Chin and T. R. Stearns, Bowdoin, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

## EASTERN LEAGUE TO

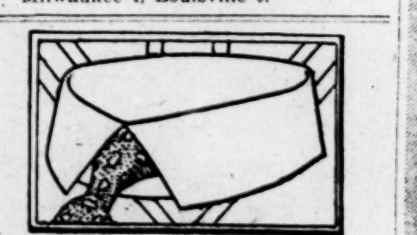
## COMMENCE SCHEDULE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The 1918 season of the Eastern Baseball League opens today with games scheduled to be played at Worcester, Springfield, New London and New Haven; Waterbury, Providence, Hartford and Bridgeport, respectively, being the visiting teams.

The season will close Sept. 6, a schedule of 112 games having been arranged. The league this year includes Springfield, Worcester, New London, Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Providence and Waterbury as members.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION  
Chattanooga 2, Birmingham 0.  
Mobile 1, New Orleans 0.  
Little Rock 6, Memphis 4.  
Nashville 7, Atlanta 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
Milwaukee 4, Louisville 0.



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TENNIS COMMITTEE  
TO MEET IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—The annual meeting of the executive committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association will be held in Chicago, July 4, according to a message from acting President J. S. Myrick of the national body to Western Tennis Association officials, made public today.

The question of redistricting the national association is expected to come up at the meeting. L. H. Waldner, president of the western body, said. At the annual meeting last February, of the United States association in New York, Mr. Waldner submitted his plan for equalizing the voting power of the different sections in the national body, and since that time the question has been discussed, and in some districts approved.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	Pts won	1917
New York .....	22	7	.759	.567
Chicago .....	17	11	.607	.710
Cincinnati .....	13	13	.581	.400
Pittsburgh .....	14	12	.538	.321
Philadelphia .....	11	15	.423	.609
Brooklyn .....	11	16	.407	.333
Boston .....	10	19	.345	.381
St. Louis .....	9	19	.321	.580

## RESULTS TUESDAY

Cincinnati 7, Boston 4.

Brooklyn 1, Chicago 0.

New York 2, St. Louis 0.

Pittsburgh-Philadelphia, postponed.

## GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cincinnati.

New York at St. Louis.

Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Brooklyn at Chicago.

## CINCINNATI WINS

## FROM BRAVES, 7 TO 4

CINCINNATI, O.—Every man on the Cincinnati team got a hit off Nehf Tuesday and six of them were bunched in the second inning, when the locals tallied seven runs assisted by a costly error by Rawlins. Bressler was hit freely but kept Boston's drives fairly well scattered. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	15	2
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	3

Batteries—Bressler and Smith; Nehf and Wilson, Henry.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

W	L	Pts	Wn	1917
Boston	19	11	.633	.680
Chicago	14	11	.560	.625
Cleveland	15	14	.516	.516
New York	15	13	.538	.640
St. Louis	13	13	.500	.467
Philadelphia	12	15	.444	.289
Washington	12	16	.428	.407
Detroit	7	16	.304	.370

## RESULTS TUESDAY

Cleveland 6, Boston 5.

St. Louis 4, Washington 3.

New York-Chicago postponed.

Philadelphia-Detroit postponed.

## GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston.

Chicago at New York.

Detroit at Philadelphia.

St. Louis at Washington.

## CLEVELAND WINS

## FROM THE RED SOX

BOSTON, Mass.—Heavy hitting and good fielding were the chief factors in giving the Cleveland Americans a victory over the Boston Red Sox at Fenway Park Tuesday afternoon by a score of 6 to 5. It was the second game of the series, Boston taking the first one Monday.

Enzmann started pitching for Cleveland and went along finely until the fifth inning, when Boston scored all five of its runs. He was replaced by Coumbe, the former Boston pitcher, who held Boston safe and gets the credit of winning.

Leonard pitched for the home team and was far from championship class. The batting of Wambagans and Wood for Cleveland, and Hooper, for Boston, featured the game. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	6	12	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	8	1

Batteries—Enzmann, Coumbe and O'Neil; Leonard and Schang. Umpires—Nelson and Dineen. Time—2h. 4m. Winning pitcher—Coumbe.

## RUDOLPH MAY PLAY

## FOR STEEL LEAGUE

LEBANON, Pa.—Richard Rudolph, holdout pitcher of the Boston National League Baseball Club, is reported to have signed with the local club of the Steel League, Michael Lalong, once a member of the Philadelphia Nationals, now the property of the Kansas City club, is also said to have signed a Lebanon contract. Lalong quit the Kansas City club several weeks ago.

Rudolph has been a Boston holdout since the management offered him a contract calling for a \$3000 cut from his old salary made during the Federal League war.



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FENWAY PARK  
THURSDAY AT 3:15  
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Seats at \$2.00. Phone Beach 1000.

NORTHWESTERN IS  
LOOKING TO 1919

Purple Track Coach Is Building Up a Team From New Material With View to Making a Better Showing Next Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill.—Coach A. P. Bradley of the Northwestern University track team is building up a squad which is almost certain to be a better point winner in the outdoor track meet of the Intercollegiate Conference A. A. meet at University of Chicago, June 8, than it was in the March indoor championships at Northwestern. There are 11 men on the varsity squad, all but two of them sophomores, with the captain a junior, and only one senior. All are competing for the first season in varsity track athletics, although W. A. Hamilton, the captain, last spring ran the sprints on the varsity squad. All the men, Coach Bradley told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, are not subject to draft call either this year or next year. The squad averages by far the youngest athletic team ever to represent Northwestern University.

It is quite probable that by 1919 the team will be much improved over the best showing it can make this year, because the newness of the men to varsity competition hampered their efforts in the recent indoor conference meet, and may do the same in the outdoor events. The Northwestern team has another handicap, because it was not allowed to schedule any intercollegiate dual meets. By another year, however, all the sophomore contestants will have become seasoned in varsity track athletics, and will accordingly be much improved men, and the coach is looking ahead to a strong scoring team then, if the team remains in college nearly intact.

Coach Bradley's squad this spring is under the additional handicap of being restricted in its days of practice. The track men did not begin working outdoors until April 29. When they trained indoors, in Patten Gymnasium, they could work only twice a week—two hours and a half on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The other afternoons of the week were taken up by military classes and drill.

The members of the team are most of them quite promising, in spite of the short time they have been working out for varsity track. The team, however, is by no means well-balanced, and will have to depend on individual work of several men to earn points in the conference meet this June. A smattering of good material in this spring's freshman track squad will reinforce the team for next year, and the fact that only one man will be lost by graduation is an additional augury of strength for the future.

In the recent indoor championships of the "Big Ten," Northwestern won only seven points. The team at that time, however, was wholly disorganized, and had a squad of only six men competing, four of them being in the relay. Thus, the meager total of seven points does not appear so bad. The showing in the outdoor conference meet is expected to be better. Northwestern's relay team of four quarter-milers, which finished third, 12 yards behind the winning Chicago quartet, and two yards behind Michigan's second place finishers, will be in even better shape for the championship dash if B. F. Weber '20, who had to drop out of the competition for unforeseen reasons, is back in his best shape, which now seems likely. Northwestern then will have a relay team composed of Capt. W. A. Hamilton '19, R. H. Gindich '20, Weber and C. E. Spray '20. If Weber is not back in his fastest form, Marshall Galloway '20 will be the other quarter-miler to complete the mile relay team, and he is almost as fleet as Weber. In the individual events, the team is in no department quite so well fixed as in the relay, but some of the Purple athletes rank well with the "class" of the conference, and will make the contestants of other teams strive their hardest in the race for points. Following is the makeup of that portion of the squad which composes the varsity track team:

Sprints—C. E. Spray '20, 100 and 220 yard dashes, and Capt. W. A. Hamilton '19, 220.

Hurdles—O. J. Borchers '20, high hurdles, and Hamilton, low.

Middle Distances—Spray, Hamilton, R. H. Gindich '20, Marshall Galloway '20, and B. F. Weber '20, 440-yard racers, and F. A. Bau '20, half-mile.

Distance Run—Harvey Johnson '20, mile or two mile, leaving the team without a scoring possibility in the event he does not start.

High Jump—E. E. Linn '20.

Broad Jump—Linn, Spray and Gindich.

Javelin Throw—Earle Pronger '19, Raeder Hubbell '18, and Linn.

Discus Throw—Hubbell and Borchers.

In the sprints, Spray is a good man, but it is doubted if he can make a bid for better than fourth against the fast field in the June meet. The 440-yard race will be Northwestern's best event, with a good chance to score heavily.

In spite of the loss by enlistment of F. A. Smart '19, the best man in track history at Northwestern, and regarded at the start of the present school year as topping the field of quarter-milers of the "Big Ten."

Bau, in the half-mile, has run in 2m. 9s., which is too slow to win him much consideration as a contender. Borchers and Hamilton in the hurdles are at present capable of only mediocre performances.

The jumps will be a department in which Northwestern hopes to score. Linn, in the high jump, has cleared 5ft. 11in. in practice, indoors. In the broad jump, Gindich, Spray and Linn all leap around 20 feet, but are increasing their distance by steady practice. Hubbell and Pronger have worked out steadily in the javelin throw, and this is the only contest, in the classification of weight events, in which the Purple team has prospects at all promising. Both men are now getting 155 to 160 feet in their throws regularly, and should make a good showing in this difficult event. Hubbell is putting less time on practicing for the discus throw, but he or Borchers may pick up some points with the disc.

A new event has been added to the list of track contests for the conference this season. It is the grenade throw, which will be carried out by teams of four men. Northwestern's entries in this event probably will come from the baseball squad, which includes several men who have been practicing for a month, and it is difficult to tell what chance the Purple will have to score against other conference teams in the new event.

Coach Bradley's combined varsity and freshman track squads include only about 25 men. Among the freshmen are five of real promise, and several more who will add strength to the team in the next year



## ROMANCE OF THE BOOK

XX—Jean Grolier—Lover of Books

This is the twentieth of a series of articles dealing with this subject. Others have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 26, Jan. 16, Jan. 23, Jan. 26, Feb. 6, Feb. 13, Feb. 20, Feb. 27, Mar. 6, Mar. 13, Mar. 20, Mar. 27, Apr. 3, Apr. 10, Apr. 17, Apr. 24, May 1, May 8, May 15.

Some men give lustre to books, some men receive lustre from books. Jean Grolier may be included in both classes. Erasmus of Rotterdam wrote to him in the sixteenth century: "You owe nothing to books; but books will give you in the future a lasting glory."

This was a prophecy well fulfilled for Jean Grolier, for although he held the important positions of treasurer for his kings in Milan and in France, and of ambassador at the papal court at Rome, his name has been handed down to posterity only from his love of books and from his liberal and intelligent patronage of the art of printing during his infancy.

Grolier was a book lover rather than a book collector, although the Grolier collection was justly famous. But the collector accumulates volumes from the love of acquisition; the book lover not only collects the books, but wishes others besides himself to enjoy their precious contents. That is why the beautifully bound volumes of Jean Grolier bear the stamped impression "Jean-Grolier et amicorum." What he loved he shared with his friends, and together they enjoyed each Grolier book as one enjoys any other precious object. Together, this little company of bibliophiles exemplified in their daily life the apostrophe which the pages of the Philobiblon give to books: "They are masters who instruct us without rod or ferrule, without angry words, without clothes or money. If you come to them they are not asleep; if you ask and inquire of them, they do not withdraw themselves; they do not chide if you make mistakes; they do not laugh at you if you are ignorant." O books, who alone are liberal and free, who give to all who ask of you an enfranchisement all who serve you faithfully!

Not content with sharing his literary possessions with his friends, Jean Grolier made it a point to become intimate with the authors who wrote them, and with the editors and printers who issued them.

Unlike other patrons of his period, he perceived in the new invention of printing the wonderful function which it was bound to exercise in the development of the world. Rejecting the narrower viewpoint which its opponents cultivated, in order to prevent the people from learning so much that they would become less subservient, Grolier established the closest relations with those who were striving to establish the new-born art upon a firm foundation.

It was natural that Grolier should be attracted to Aldus Manutius and the interesting group of book lovers who surrounded the master printer in his printing office at Venice. He became intimate with the conditions surrounding the editors, authors, and printers, which enabled him to assist by personal counsel and encouragement, and with the necessary sums to carry through the enterprises. Grolier believed thoroughly that "whoever claims to be zealous of truth, of happiness, of wisdom, or knowledge, must needs become a lover of books."

The general conception that Jean Grolier was a blinder is quite erroneous; he was as zealous a patron of the printed book as of the binder's art. His great intimacy in Venice was with Andrea Torresani and his two sons, Francesco and Federico, the father-in-law and brothers-in-law of the famous Aldus. No clearer idea can be gained of Grolier's intimate relations at Casa Aldo than the splendid letter which he sent to Francesco, in 1519, instructing to his hands the making of Budeo's book, "De Asse." "You will care with all diligence," he writes, "O most beloved Francesco, that this work, when it leaves your printing shop to pass into the hands of learned men, may be as correct as it is possible to render it. I heartily beg and beseech this of you. The book, too, should be decent and elegant; and to this will contribute the choice of the paper, the excellence of the type—which should have been but little used—and the width of the margins. To speak more exactly, I should wish it were set up with the same type with which you printed your Poliziano. And if this decency and elegance shall increase your expense, I will refund you entirely. Lastly, I should wish that nothing be added to the original or taken from it."

What better conception of a book or of the responsibility toward that book to be assumed both by printer and by publisher could be expressed today?

It will be remembered that at one time the Aldus printing establishment was in danger of bankruptcy, and Grolier not only came to his rescue with his purse, but also with his personal

services. Without these tangible expressions of his innate love for the book itself, book lovers today would be deprived of some of the most interesting examples of printing and of binding which they count among the richest treasures. It is perhaps too much to expect that there could be any such book lovers today, but it is not saying too much to remark that the lack of any such support would partially account for the lower standards of bookmaking in the best production of our presses today. No modern publisher approaches the problem of bringing out a perfect example of the art of typography with any idea of commercial return. In fact, the knowledge of those details which distinguish the well-made book from that carelessly produced is shockingly



A Grolier binding

small, even with those who own valuable libraries and who claim no little knowledge of the Book Ideal.

America is richer than any other country today in her ability to produce volumes of superior excellence, and she possesses makers of books sufficiently familiar with what good books are, to produce volumes which may compare favorably with anything the world has ever seen. What America lacks, however, is a sufficient number of discriminating book buyers to make it possible to expend upon these volumes the care and labor and thought, without which excellence can never be obtained. Some day, perhaps, the number of those who are both competently artistic and able financially to absorb a limited edition of the perfectly made book will be increased sufficiently to warrant the American press in reaching its heights. To that day all American lovers of books must look forward with eagerness.

—S. T.

## AMERICAN ART FEDERATION MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—The ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Art here this week may have no little influence on the art of the United States, commercially, for years to come. The problem with which the delegates from all parts of the country will struggle is the appliance of art to American industry.

Discussions of this problem from every angle are expected to result in doctrines which will be carried forth to all parts of the country, and aid materially in preparing the nation for the economic progress to come after the war.

W. Frank Purdy, president of the Art Alliance of America, says: "People have been thinking and saying that no good thing in art could come out of Italy, but I believe that the greatest art in the world will be American because the American people are a perfect cosmopolite."

"For the first time this country is thrown on its own resources and therefore this is America's great art opportunity. What should be more in keeping with our national character and previous accomplishments than that this art should first manifest itself in industrial art supremacy?"

## COL. BOTCHKAROVA TO SEE PRESIDENT

CHICAGO, Ill.—Col. Maria Leon-teva Botchkarova, organizer of women soldiers in Russia, and head of the "Battalion of Death," who is in Chicago today on her way to England, said she expected to stop in Washington and seek an interview with President Wilson. The colonel did not disclose the nature of her mission to England, except to say it was to apologize to the Entente Allies for her country's failure to "stick to the finish."

## IN THE LIBRARIES

The latest request received by the A. L. A. Library Service from the Federal Government is for Baedeker's guidebooks, a complete set of which should be placed on every transport sailing from this country. These are not needed for sight-seeing purposes, but to give officers and men detailed information that will enable them to adapt themselves more readily to their new environments. As many of these books are not for sale in this country now, the Government turns to private sources, in order that this need may be promptly met. The guidebooks may be taken to the nearest library; or the library will, if necessary, send

Camp Sherman, the call for books of fiction has been only 30 per cent of the whole, and the textbooks in foreign languages, especially French, are in constant use.

Good maps and atlases are among the most prized furnishings of the camp libraries. Maps of Europe, and of all the countries engaged in the war or affected by it, are eagerly studied, as are also maps of the United States; while "home maps," that is of the State from which a soldier or sailor has come, are seldom idle; and the town where a camp is situated is constantly being hunted out on the map. Camp Greene reports that Charlotte has been pointed out on the map of the United States so many times that it is now a large brown area surrounding a hole.

Prof. Louis Bliss Gillet of Columbia spent a week at Camp Devens, and gave readings at the fireplace each night. He read and discussed war poetry, read essays and discussed books in the way of review. Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, has given a series of talks on France, illustrated with lantern slides and photographs lent by the Children's Museum, with the result that all the books about France have been in active service ever since.

The Denver Public Library has been investigating the needs of the soldiers along the Mexican border, and finds that they have few books of any sort. Traveling libraries are planned, which will be sent out periodically from several centers.

A handbook guide to the manuscripts in the Library of Congress 1915, is ready, having been prepared by Mr. Gaillard Hunt, chief of the manuscript division. The object is to present in practical form the whole manuscript resources of the library. The material is listed alphabetically under author and sources. A good index is the work of John C. Fitzpatrick.

This is the way Mrs. Wiggs went to Flanders.

Some British soldiers stationed there became interested in gardening, and one of them mentioned that there was a book called "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." An enthusiastic soldier was asked to write home for it. "It must have something about other things than cabbage in it," said one of the company who had visions of a book of timely hints for timely crops. When the book came the gardeners were disappointed to be sure, but all the men enjoyed reading it and the mere title passed into a standing joke.

MILWAUKEE REMOVES GERMANIA STATUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—It took an energetic campaign launched by Lieut. A. J. Crosier of the British recruiting station in Milwaukee to bring down the 15-ton statue of Germania which for years has occupied a place on the Germania Building, owned by the interests that publish the Germania-Herald. Public sentiment in the city had been too weak or indifferent to force the German language interests to take down the statue, but Lieut. Crosier, whose office is so located that he sees the Germania Building, declared the statue must go. He called to his aid several officers of the Canadian Highland regiments who were touring the country and their speeches produced the necessary public demand for the lowering of the statue.

CHARGES AGAINST TEACHERS TAKEN UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—The executive committee of the University of Nebraska Board of Regents met today to consider the charges filed by the State Council of Defense against 12 members of the staff of instructors, challenging their loyalty. A meeting of the full board was called for Saturday. Meanwhile the names of accused professors will not be made public.

In a statement issued the committee said the fullest publicity would be given proceedings, and welcomed the opportunity to act upon properly filed charges, in view of the many unauthenticated stories afloat.

At Camp Cody, there have been large requests for books in Russian, Turkish, Arabic, and Bohemian. At

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## WAR CHEST IS PUT OFF IN MINNEAPOLIS

Civic and Commerce Association Decides to Do Nothing at This Time Toward Adopting This Plan for Raising Finances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Though its officers and a special subcommittee of the committee on benevolence have been studying the subject for two months, nothing will be done toward adopting the war chest plan for financing war activities by the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association for the present.

A short-report endorsing the plan in general outline, has, however, been submitted by the committee, but no further action has been taken by the association. It is likely that a confidential report made to Cavour S. Langdon, president of the association, by E. J. Couper, its former president, who is now in Y. M. C. A. work in Chicago, had something to do with the postponement of action on the plan. Mr. Langdon and Howard Strong, the secretary of the association, both declined to discuss Mr. Couper's report, though they admitted it was unfavorable to the war chest plan.

Speaking for the investigating subcommittee, its chairman, Fred L. Gray, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the members were agreed after looking into the workings of the scheme in Columbus, O., and Utica, N. Y., that, in their opinion, it was the wise and sensible thing to do. He said, however, that they had not gone far into the general details, and the press of Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaign work had led to a postponement of its consideration by the association.

## Situation in Detroit

Differences of Opinion Arise Regarding Methods of Collection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Serious difference of opinion regarding the methods to be used in collecting money has threatened to develop into a factional squabble among the members of Detroit's Patriotic Fund committee, which began a campaign Saturday, May 18, to raise \$7,115,900 by voluntary subscription in seven days. This money is to be divided among various national and local war activities and Detroit charities. The American Red Cross will receive \$3,000,000, the Y. M. C. A., \$1,500,000 and so on down the line, according to what is felt to be the magnitude and importance of the activity. The Detroit Community Union, embracing 42 charitable organizations, is allotted \$661,400, which sum will have to suffice for the entire year's budget, all further solicitations of funds being prohibited.

It is the contention of some members of the general patriotic fund committee that the "drive" is being made a "kid glove" affair through the adoption of the pledge card system of soliciting. No cash will be accepted, except through the pledges. A schedule of the proper percentage of one's income to be pledged in monthly installments has been made out and this schedule must be equalled or exceeded or the donation will not be accepted. When a man wishes to give a lump sum instead of 12 monthly installments, he may do so.

This plan makes no provision whatever for the small donations that would be made by persons unable or unwilling to sign one of the pledge cards. There is no opportunity for a person of small means to drop a quarter or a dollar into a collection box. The large floating population also is barred out because men having no permanent address will hesitate to sign pledge cards, not knowing how and where they will be able to make the monthly payments.

The schedule calls for contributions of \$1 a month for 12 months from per-

sons whose fixed income is from \$10 to \$15 per week. It asks \$5.50 per month from incomes of from \$64 to \$77 a week. Yearly incomes of from \$3,900 up are taxed from 2 to 15 per cent on a sliding scale.

Advocates of cash as well as pledge card soliciting say that thousands of dollars could be collected at the various public meetings and rallies from persons who will never sign the cards. When worked up to a high pitch of emotion by stirring speeches and music, some normally unsympathetic people are ready to hand over their money, but they cool off when asked to make a promise in writing to continue giving for a year.

Against this argument, the other side brings the statement that if cash were accepted, there would be no means of keeping a check on donations and men who ought to sign pledge cards when solicited will plead that they already have given money. The anti-cash faction says that with \$7,000,000 to be raised in a week, Detroit must think in big figures and that the amount of money that would be dropped in collection boxes would not balance the amount to be pledged by those who would give a small amount and then refuse to sign the cards if the other plan were in operation.

## BOSTON MAY GET AIRPOST SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is announced at the Post Office Department that, if any extension of the airplane mail service is made, Boston will be the first city to receive it. This will enable the dispatch of mail from Washington to Boston by air. It is understood the Boston extension would be put into operation as soon as desired data concerning the cost per flying hour is collected.

When a working basis has been obtained, however, and the service proves its worth, Boston will receive the first extension and other cities will follow. It is likewise learned that following an extension or two of the service, two deliveries daily will be made between Washington and New York, should the demands warrant such an addition. The extra delivery, however, will not become a fact until the service has been in operation some time, it was announced.

## MRS. CATT WILL SPEAK IN BOSTON

President of National American Woman Suffrage Association to Attend State Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau  
BOSTON, Mass.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt who, with Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, is to speak at the patriotic rally to be held at the Boston Opera House on Saturday evening (not Sunday as previously announced), as the closing session of the annual convention of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, will meet with that association to help it formulate its plans for ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

In addition to being president both of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Mrs. Catt is a member of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, of Secretary McAdoo's Women's Federal Committee, of the Liberty Loan and of the executive committee of the League for National Unity.

"It was because the American ideal of democracy—the democracy that means equal votes—was threatened that this great country went to war and if the question of woman suffrage is set aside now it would mean that our country is living a lie," Mrs. Catt declared recently. "But I refuse to believe that the Senate and the legislatures of the several states will deny the American women the freedom for which we are offering our men and our fortunes. I believe that no matter how great the struggle that democracy must win in the end."

"Every woman must put her patriotism first," Mrs. Catt continued, "for the world is calling for the women of this nation to put their biggest visions and warmest prayers in the ballot box where they may be counted."

Governor McCall, Mayor Peters, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, daughter of President Wilson, and representatives of the United States Army and United States Navy, will be seated on the platform during the meeting.

Peggy Hoyt  
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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Enlarging the Small Apartment

"Two rooms and a bath! I'd had hopes of a kitchenette, and sleeping room for at least three people," sighed a certain busy woman, as she signed the lease. "I can't send my sisters to a hotel, when they come to visit me, neither can I hang them on a convenient hook; yet this seems the only possible apartment for me this season."

The apartment in question had a fairly good-sized living room, a bedroom that was quite large enough for one small single bed, a desk and dresser, and two closets, one beside the front door and the other opening into the bedroom. Since the walls had no elastic qualities, it seemed impossible to make any more space than there was at first sight.

Yet, when the sisters arrived for their promised visit, just after the new apartment was ready for inspection, there was a full-grown kitchenette at their disposal as well as comfortable sleeping quarters.

The kitchenette was nothing short of an inspiration, and consisted of a kitchen cabinet and a wall socket, a concession to the electric stoves on which all the cooking was done. The new owner had found a kitchen cabinet which would just fit into the rather small closet, and which contained all her cooking utensils and dishes, her china and silver, and all the food which did not have to be kept in a refrigerator. Wires had been brought in from the nearest wall socket, and were attached to two electric stoves, one of which had an oven. The cabinet had a zinc top, so that, when the stoves were hot or when hot pans had to be set down suddenly, there was no difficulty.

The refrigerator was one of the small ones designed for use in nurseries, and was kept on a shelf built out of the bathroom window. There was an additional refrigerator for winter use, a window box in one of the living-room windows, behind whose little fir trees bottles of cream were accustomed to conceal themselves.

But giving up one of the closets meant that there was less room in which to hang clothing, and a great deal of closet space was needed. Consequently, the mistress of the apartment fell back on an especially large wardrobe trunk, which, when closed, would fit into a corner of the bedroom, and would hold as much as a large closet.

There was a single bed in the bedroom, and two couches were placed in the living room. These couches had been especially made, being quite wide and low, so that they made excellent beds. But the question of what to do with the bedclothes was a puzzling one, until there came the thought of window seats.

The windows were so placed that each one was in a sort of small niche, admirably planned for the making of window seats. So a seat was built in each of these windows, by the simple process of nailing cleats against the wooden side of the niche, and placing a board across these. In similar fashion, a shelf was built beneath each of the window seats. At an upholsterer's cushions were made for the window seats, tiny springs such as are used for automobile cushions being used, and these cushions were covered with material matching the curtains and the pillows that were used on the couches. The cushion covers were arranged so that they hung down over the shelves, beneath the window seats, and on these shelves the bedclothes were kept during the daytime.

It was found that much space was saved by removing the doors leading from the bedroom into the closet and bathroom, and using curtains in their

places. Shelves for shoes were placed under the bedroom window seat, and the household linen was kept in a drawer of the kitchen cabinet.

Since there was danger of making the living room seem too full of furniture, if bookcases were added to the other articles of furniture, bookshelves were built in wherever there was a jog in the wall large enough to accommodate them. At either side of the fireplace, there were spaces large enough for shelves where half a dozen books could be placed. In one corner four such shelves were built, four feet apart, and a seat placed between them, with a small drop light placed on top of each set of shelves. Since the room was not an especially large one, overhead lights were rarely used, but there were drop lights everywhere: on a tip table, beside one of the couches; on a small gate-leg table, at the head of the other couch; and on the big, old-fashioned desk that stood against the wall.

## For the Woman in War Service

Women's uniforms for war service are getting to be almost as conspicuous on the streets of a large city as are those of men, though, to be sure, they have by no means attained the variety of styles which appear in the masculine apparel. One recent style among them, however, is the official uniform adopted by the American women canteen workers, in the Young Men's Christian Association huts in France. Work over there in the canteens is much too vigorous to permit of frills and flounces, or even of the ordinary garb of civilian life, they say. So a new style has been worked out which, though most utilitarian, is as trim and smart as one could ask. This uniform consists of the following articles: One gray whipcord coat and skirt, one hat of blue or gray cloth, and the shape is a smart one—two shirt waists, blue or white flannel, one blue necktie, one blue woolen muffler, one brassard, four canteen overall aprons and two caps.

Since the association which is sending these women across the seas has taken over the entire canteen work for the army in France, hundreds of new canteens will soon be opened there, and scores of American women, paying their own expenses and dispensing with many comforts formerly considered essentials will, in these trim, simple uniforms, join their French and English sisters in doing their share to help along the war for democracy.

## Southern Corn Meal Muffins

Beat the yolks of 2 eggs until light and add to them 1 cup of sour milk, 1 cup of white corn meal,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of flour, 1 teaspoon of salt and 2 level teaspoons of baking powder sifted with the meal and flour. Grease the pans well and heat them and, when they and the oven are hot, add  $\frac{1}{4}$  level teaspoon of soda dissolved in lukewarm water to the batter; beat vigorously and rapidly, and then fold in the stiffly whipped whites of 2 eggs. Bake in a hot oven.

## One Way to Remove Wrinkles

One of the simplest and easiest ways to remove wrinkles from a gown or suit, whether it be of a woolen fabric or of velvet, velveteen or corduroy, is to hang it up in the bathroom, some evening while the hot water is being run for a bath, shutting the door and letting the wrinkled garment hang in the steam.

## Flowers in the Vegetable Garden

It isn't necessary to give up flowers, just because emphasis is being laid this year on the growing of vegetables. If the garden is so small that there is no room for flower beds, there is no reason why flowers should not be grown among the vegetables. Indeed, some of the vegetables themselves have flowers which are pretty enough to entitle them to a place in the front yard.

Many persons make a practice of growing scarlet runner beans for their blossoms alone, not realizing that the beans themselves are highly nutritious and palatable. If there is a fence around the vegetable garden, it may be beautified by growing scarlet runner beans, on strings, down its entire length. Following the blossoms, there will be a big crop of beans.

Then there is the sugar pea, a delectable vegetable, the blossom of which rivals the sweet pea, although it is without fragrance. The sugar pea is eaten, pod and all, being broken into bits like the string bean. Although no great amount should be grown, one row of the sugar pea will prove an interesting and attractive novelty.

Okra and Martynias both have handsome flowers, and so does the chichory. Indeed, few brighter blue flowers can be found than those of the wild chichory, growing by the roadside. Witloof chichory has the same blossom, and is grown in the garden during the summer, to be forced in the cellar when winter comes. It makes a delicious salad. It is true that the plants do not flower the first year, but it is a simple matter to allow a few to remain over the winter.

Jerusalem artichokes have considerable food value, and many persons grow them. They have bright yellow flowers, which make a handsome show, almost equaling those of the sunflower, which is now growing to supply food for the poultry.

Few people are familiar with the blossoms of such vegetables as parsnips, salsify, and other root crops, as

they do not flower until the second year. If the advice given this spring, to set out a few of the roots left in the cellar, has been followed, the flowers will be seen this summer. Then seed will be set, and can be saved for next year.

But little space in the garden will be required to grow some flowers solely for their blossoms. Gladioli, for example, may be planted all along the side of the garden to make a flower border. The bulbs or corms may also be grown between rows of potatoes, or planted where the early peas come out. The gladioli will flower if not sown until the second week in July. Many gardeners make a practice of planting bulbs at intervals, beginning in May, so as to have a constant succession of blooming spikes to cut for decorating the house. When grown in long rows, gladioli can be cultivated just like potatoes. The bulbs should be set about a foot apart, and from four to six inches deep, according to their size. Deep planting will do away with the necessity of staking the stalks. Altogether, the gladioli is one of the best flowers to grow, when one has but little space available, especially if blossoms for cutting are desired.

Some of the dahlias can be grown in the same way, making an excellent border at the rear of the vegetable garden. After plants can be purchased now, and few flowers are more popular. Asters may be set out along the walks or at the base of the house.

Then there are always such accommodating annuals as the nasturtium and the morning glory, which can be grown on porches or over the fence, or allowed to ramble over logs and stumps. The nasturtium has the special advantage of making an excellent cut flower, lasting well in water. Of late years, it has been badly infested with plant lice, a fact which has proved discouraging to some garden makers; but these insects are easily kept away by the use of a nicotine preparation, such as can be obtained at any seed store.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## A Cotton Frock

LONDON, England.—The appearance, each year, of the first cotton frock is always an occasion for rejoicing, as it means that summer is really here. This sketch shows a dainty dress of china blue cambric, printed with a little white square, with a black dot in the center. The waistcoat, collar and cuffs are of plain white cambric, edged with a tiny

cluny edging. Although the skirt has three flounces, they do not flare at all, but are scantily gathered and hang straight, keeping the silhouette narrow. This design would be equally suitable for some of the stouter washable materials, such as print, gingham or zephyr and, for these, it would be smart to have a white piqué waistcoat, collar and cuffs.

## All About Sealing Wax

It all began with one woman's need of a new box for her dressing table. She wanted something quite distinctive and rather inexpensive, and was not at all averse to making it herself. When rummaging through a closet, she came upon a prettily shaped cardboard box, so she went forth at once to see what the shops had to offer in the way of interesting decorations which could be adapted to her needs.

In a big store, devoted to paper decorations, she found what she wanted, for one of its windows was filled with vases, bowls and boxes decorated with sealing wax; and, within the shop, a woman was making sealing-wax beads, explaining the work as she went along. The visitor promptly established herself for the afternoon, and finally went home at dinner time bearing a great box of sealing wax, an alcohol lamp, a set of tools and some far-reaching plans, these last all her own.

The secret of successful work with sealing wax is heat. The wax must be very hot, when it is used; not hot enough to run, unless one is blending colors, but hot enough to manipulate easily. It should be heated over an alcohol lamp, unless there is no objection to its being slightly blackened. To make flowers, one needs a few small, sharp-pointed tools with which to shape the leaves. It is best to begin with some simple flower, such as a daisy, although the dainty little roses are not difficult to make. If one is not an artist, it is well to draw the flower which is to be made, sketching or tracing it lightly on the surface of the box or place card. Then heat the sealing wax, holding one end in the flame until it is soft enough, so that a small bit can be gouged out with the tool and placed on the surface to be decorated. The leaves of the flower should all be roughly daubed in this way, and then shaped with the heated tool until they have assumed the desired appearance.

One box, that was decorated in this way, had a dainty garland of green leaves and tiny pink roses, the petals of the roses being so shaped that they stood up in effective bas-relief. Another box was ornamented with butterflies, and still another with a conventional design in black and gold.

The flowers are somewhat more difficult to make than are less complicated things; beads, for example, are easily made. A hatpin or knitting needle is used, a piece of wax the approximate size of the bead being cut off, heated slightly, and pressed on the needle about an inch and a half from the end. The wax is then heated and shaped, the latter being accomplished by turning the needle slowly as the wax melts. To make a flat bead, press the bead gently against a smooth, flat surface, such as a glass table top or the flat back of a plate; by turning the bead, so that each side of it is thus flattened, the desired shape

is gained. After the bead is properly shaped, the needle with the bead still on should be placed in cold water for a few moments, so that the bead can harden; then only the needle is heated on either side of the bead, and the bead slipped off. The bead should then be thoroughly dried with a bit of tissue paper, to give it the glossy appearance of the ordinary bead purchased in the shops.

Coloring these beads is interesting work, since one can develop many interesting combinations. If a varicolored bead is to be made, sticks of wax of different colors should be heated, one at a time, and daubs of the various colors placed on the finished bead. When all the colors have been applied, the bead is again heated, the colors running into and over each other as the bead is turned in the flame.

A pretty necklace can be made with but three beads, one large one and two that are smaller, placed on a silk cord. The cord should be about 27 inches long, and both ends should be slipped through the larger bead and knotted, leaving the ends about six inches long. The two smaller beads are then placed on these two ends, and slightly heated, so that the beads can be closed over the cord, thus doing away with the necessity of tying a knot in the cord at the end. Attractive color arrangements can be worked out in such necklaces; one had a center bead of blue flecked with green and yellow, and smaller beads of green touched with yellow and blue. The larger bead should be about an inch long and the smaller ones half an inch, but their size is, of course, a matter of individual taste.

Remarkably pretty pottery can be made, or rather, decorated, with sealing wax. It is best to begin work of this sort with a small vase or jar, either of glass or pottery, not attempting the larger pieces until one has attained some skill in spreading the wax smoothly. The wax should be heated and placed on the vase, then heated again and spread with a spatula or some similar instrument, so that it is smoothly applied on the surface of the vase. Here, also, various colors can be applied with good results; if preferred, the vase or bowl can be left in its original color, only the decorations being of sealing wax. Great care must be taken in this work, since china or glass is apt to break when heated and then suddenly chilled. For this reason, it is best not to use too thin a bit of pottery or glass.

Hatpins can be made most ornamentally, if given heads of sealing wax. The bit of wax should be placed over the head of an ordinary hatpin and heated, then shaped as the beads are, and cooled. Care must be taken to leave the wax in cold water long enough to permit it to harden thoroughly, as otherwise it is apt to melt if exposed to heat later. "Sealing wax loads the ships of

## A Movable Home for the Summer Season

Did you ever think, when the new green leaves were coming out in the springtime and the apple trees were bursting into fragrant beauty, what a delightful thing it would be to have a summer home that you could move about from place to place? To be sure, you may have a charming summer home, all ready and waiting for you in some lovely spot; but, as you motor, ride or tramp about the country, do you not sometimes wish that you could pick it up and move it bodily here for one season, there for another. Or, if you are a city dweller and depend upon hotels and boarding houses for your holiday homes, do you not sometimes long for "a lodge in some vast wilderness," as the poet puts it, though not necessarily the same wilderness always. There are so many beautiful places all over the world, where one might set up a home for a time and be happy. And, then, the next year, one might find a place that seemed even more lovely than the first—and so on, year after year.

Of course, one might build a camp or shack, but that is, as a rule, put up in such a way that one feels impelled to go to that selfsame spot from season to season. Again, there is the tent camp which may be carried about from place to place. Not everybody, however, enjoys tent life.

Why not buy a nice little portable house, which you can express here and there as easily as you can your trunks, and set it up in the beauty spot of your choice, beside river or lake or mountain stream? There is one solution of the question for those who would have a comfortable summer home, but have it in a different place from year to year. The portable house can be made into a comfortable, attractive summer home for those who love camp life, but desire their so-called "roughing it" to be of a fairly civilized type.

One finds these, not infrequently, in lovely out-of-the-way spots, with little houses, apparently built of canvas on "strong wooden frames"; the canvas, or whatever the material is that is used in the building, being waterproofed so that the summer rains may not penetrate within doors. The windows are well screened and, too, the doorways. The windows, also, at least some of them, may be of the wide variety which frame glorious views, without cutting them off too abruptly, which is not often the case with small ones. Moreover, the canvas coverings of these window spaces may be pushed up until they appear to be extensions of the roof, and serve as shelters from the sun for those who sit beneath them out of doors.

These movable, or portable, houses sometimes have two or three or even five rooms, the partitions being some-

times curtains of canvas, which may be looped back or dropped down like curtains on the stage, again being more solidly built of composition board, or some such substance. So much camp furniture has been designed of late years that has all the qualifications of sturdiness, convenience, comfort and good looks, that one may fit up such a peripatetic traveling home, both conveniently and artistically, and yet pack the household furnishings easily and compactly when the season is over and it is time to store away the summer home until the next season's site is determined upon.

One such home, seen not long ago, was a most attractive little brown bungalow. It looked very small, from the outside, really not much larger than a good-sized playhouse, but within it seemed surprisingly spacious. There was a good-sized round wooden table and several chairs of what is known as rustic furniture, the arms and legs and some other parts being composed of sections of small boughs or branches with the bark left on. A bookcase of the knock-down variety stood under one window, offering a low, broad top as a receptacle for all sorts of things, from workbaskets and knitting bags to tennis racquets or boxing gloves. Under another broad window was a long wicker couch. Everywhere were cushions scattered about—that is, everywhere that one might want them, on chairs and couch—with still more of them heaped in a corner ready for outdoor use under the pine trees or in the canoe. They were covered with stout cotton or linen fabrics in woody browns and reds and greens. There were some, too, made of tea matting, put together with pipings of gay colored cotton. These were stuffed with shaved cork and were used, as a rule, in the canoes, as, if knocked overboard, they would float instead of sink.

At one side of the room was a small round stove, and beside it a generous sized woodbasket. The stovepipe went up through an aperture in the roof, being fitted so closely and carefully that there was no room for leakage on rainy days; it ended in a miniature chimney which worked very satisfactorily.

On the pine floor, neatly finished with a waterproof variety of varnish, were two or three gay Indian rugs, gathered up on various camping trips in the wilds, and on the walls were water-color sketches contributed by artist members of the family and friends. It was, indeed, an attractive

summer home, this comfortable little house which, as its owner explained, could be folded up "like an Arab's tent," when she chose to fit away; and all the contents of which—that is, the household furnishings—could also be so compactly and expeditiously packed that setting up the home for the summer in any chosen spot was not a difficult thing, like moving, but rather a joyous occasion in which the whole family participated with delight.

## Sport Hats in Modern Styles

Decidedly modern are the new sport hats, shown in one Fifth Avenue shop in New York, for they are as vivid in color as one could ask, as gay as a full-blown garden. The hats themselves are of plain straw, smooth, closely woven and, chiefly, broad-brimmed enough to come under the appellation of shade hats. The straw is usually of natural or neutral tone as to the background; it is the decoration that is so different. For instance, one that is very large hat has graceful sprays of purple wisteria, drooping over the crown and down upon the brim. Another, with a half-inch border of black painted around the edge of the brim, has a band of black about the same width painted ribbon-like around the base of the crown; over and above that, and spreading out upon the brim, are clusters of many-colored fruits.

Various flowers, daisies, poppies and other favorites, adorn more of the hats, and one even has a rural scene depicted upon it, a little country house with fields and gardens, all in black and extending around the crown. Knitting basket-hats to match were also most alluring and, altogether, they furnish quite a supply of new ideas to the woman who is skillful in handling paints and brushes, and who might like to adorn a variety of simple hats to accompany her summer gowns.

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## NEEDED PLANTING DONE BY FARMERS

All Depends Now, Says Agricultural Department Official, Upon Sufficient Help Being Given in Harvesting

(Other articles dealing with the work of the Department of Agriculture appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 15, 17, 18 and 21.)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the very beginning of America's participation in the war, the Department of Agriculture, in outlining the problems involved in the war program of increased food production, called attention to the likelihood of the farm labor situation which has since developed—and which in some quarters has been discussed as though it was an unexpected development of the war, and as though it resulted solely from calls of men from farms for military service.

Each of these thoughts is incorrect. Thoughtful men who follow agricultural affairs have anticipated that, as a result of the general upsetting of the man-power equilibrium, so to speak, there would be a period of readjustment to new conditions during which time the number of men seeking farm employment would be insufficient for the farm labor needs of the country. That exact condition has developed. It exists now. As to the cause: The selective service calls have taken a very small percentage of men from farms, in comparison with the number of men who have left the farms to go to work for higher wages in city industries and manufacturing plants. The drift from farm to city work and the appeal of higher wages in other industries constitute the outstanding cause of the present condition.

If the Department of Agriculture foresaw this, why wasn't it prevented? Some people have asked. The question really needs no answer. The government cannot compel Bill Jones to remain on a farm in Adams County, Indiana, if he chooses to go to Indianapolis and get a job in a machine shop. The government can appeal to him to remain on the farm, but it cannot force him to do so—and if that power existed, he would be an unwilling worker and consequently an ineffective one. It was proposed in some quarters that farmers as a class be given a blanket exemption from military service, but no body of the government ever considered seriously that proposal—and farmers themselves resented it very much. While bona fide farm workers have been given deferred classifications as far as possible, and while the military authorities have sought to conserve the farm labor supply, the fact remains that a general exemption of any class would be wholly inconsistent with a democratic war program.

To meet the farm labor situation the Department of Agriculture began simultaneously two general lines of action, each of which has been continued vigorously and persistently last year and this year. To cause farmers

and town people to face unpleasant facts—to understand that despite all that the government will be able to do, an abundant supply of skilled and permanent farm help will not be available; that, from patriotic as well as selfish motives, it behooves the farmer to use emergency help, town volunteers, high school boys, etc.; that it will be necessary for towns to force all idlers to go to work, to forego surplus servants and non-essential workers, to call for volunteers for farm work, to close stores and business houses, if necessary, during rush crop periods, and to supply all available man-power to farms in the county or community for such time as local conditions may require.

To create farm labor organization of nation-wide scope, functioning by states and sub-divisions of states; to keep in constant touch with the exact farm labor needs of the various parts of the country and to see that transient labor, when available, is shifted from one section to another, as the seasons advance. In this work the United States Department of Labor has cooperated with the United States Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture appointed a farm help specialist for each state. These men have worked with the State Councils of Defense, extension department of the State Agricultural Colleges and other state bodies. The county agents of the Department of Agriculture formed a nucleus for effective state organizations and were of much assistance in conducting surveys to determine the probable labor needs of the farmers. While the Department of Agriculture was effecting this organization, the Department of Labor was increasing its field offices. New employment branches were opened in many parts of the country. The two departments, through these respective agencies, are able to know how much farm help is needed here and there and yonder, how much will probably be needed at given periods—and where there is a supply of labor that can be moved, and how much there is of it.

And yet the fundamental fact remains that after the government does all it can do to supply farm labor, there will not be a sufficient supply for emergency needs unless in every community man-power from the towns and cities is applied to the adjacent agricultural territory during the rush seasons. Constantly the Department of Agriculture has reiterated and reiterated this need, and for months has conducted a persistent campaign, under the direction of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Clarence Ousley, to the end that in every town and county a local organization be created to enlist town volunteers and get them to near-by farms as needed. This campaign has borne much fruit. In almost every state idlers are being forced to go to work. In many counties of every state the people are thoroughly aroused to an appreciation of the importance of the farm labor situation, town men qualified for the service are going to work on farms or are prepared to go when called by the local committee, and farmers, realizing the peculiar necessities of the day, are willingly making the best of the situation.

"Since the government cannot create labor nor coerce it," said Assistant Secretary Ousley in discussing

this matter, "it becomes a duty of both patriots and self-interest for the towns adjacent to agricultural regions to utilize to the fullest possible extent their man-power in aid of agriculture. Careful study of the whole labor situation throughout the United States convinces me that the farmers have planted or will plant all the acreage necessary to yield a sufficient supply of food, but if the communities which are dependent upon the farmer for their prosperity do not come to his aid he will not be able to do what he is willing to do, and the consequence will be not only embarrassing to the nation but hurtful to the community."

In many places the Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Clubs responded to the Department's message, canvassed the towns and secured enough volunteers to insure a sufficient emergency farm labor supply for that section. In other places the mayors, or other officials, or the bankers, or some organization such as the Rotary Club, or the County Agent, or a group of public spirited men became enthusiastic over the Department's appeal and called mass meetings, created special committees and undertook a local solution of the local farm labor problem. By carefully planned systems of distribution, the Department has reached organizations of farmers and business men in every State and in practically every county in every State, and in most instances the response has been prompt and enthusiastic and there has resulted in that locality an organization and a spirit to meet the situation.

At present the Department is engaged in what may be described as a "follow-up" of the campaign by which this situation has been aroused all over the nation. In some of the states special assistants are now being given the Farm Help Specialist—eleven have just been appointed in Illinois, for instance, to cover the field carefully and in sections where the local machinery for getting the town people to the farm is not adequate to secure at once a local committee of capable business executives for handling it, or, in such other way as local conditions may require, to get the plan working. The willingness to work on farms has been created; in many sections there is an efficient plan for converting that willingness into practice; where there isn't such a plan, one is being effected.

## OPEN LETTER TO A CHICAGO BREWER

Prohibitionist Leader Criticizes a Reference the Beer Manufacturer Made to the Stand Taken by President Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The statement of one of Chicago's leading brewers that he held investment in Liberty bonds "timely and commendable" not only as a patriotic duty, "but also in recognition of the firm stand that our President took upon the wet and dry issue," has brought an outspoken letter to the brewer from the chairman of the Prohibition Party, Virgil G. Henshaw, leader of the Prohibitionists, addressed the following communication to Adam Ortseifen, president of both the McAvoy Brewing Company and Wacker & Birk Brewing & Malt- ing Company of this city:

"My dear Mr. Ortseifen: I see that the brewers' journal entitled 'The Brewer and Malster,' in the March 15, 1918, edition, page 63, quotes you as saying: 'The purchase by our companies of \$50,000 worth of Liberty bonds was not only a patriotic duty, but done also in recognition of the firm stand that our President took upon the wet and dry issue, and, as it is today in his hands to permit or prohibit the sale of beer, I hold the investment timely and commendable.' 'When I first beheld these words, I could not believe my own eyes. I have had the magazine in my possession now for two months, being unable to understand how you could make such an utterance in this time of world war and threatened catastrophe.

"Your frank and virtual admission that your patriotism is dependent in a large degree upon the protection afforded your damnable business, a business which is contributing more to the wastage of food and dissipation of man-power, at a time when both food and man-power are at such a premium, than all other causes combined, is most startling.

"Do you mean to say that your com-

pany subscribed for \$50,000 of Liberty bonds in order that more than 100,000,000 bushels of grain might continue to be consumed each year, not by the boys abroad, not by our workmen at home, but by your breweries?

"Do you mean to say that your subscription was made with the faint yet determined hope that the President of these United States would not perform his well-known patriotic duty to strike from the land, when in his judgment the psychological moment arrives, an institution that is doing more to win the war for the Huns, by virtue of the wreck and ruin it works among our people at home, than Hindenburg battalions, 42 centimeter guns, or gas bombs?

"May I ask, do you think that the President of this great Republic would be influenced one iota by anything in the nature of a petty bribe? Again may I ask, has there been anything in the experience of liquor dealers with state legislators or city councilmen, that would lead you to think that the Chief Executive of this great nation, would be swayed even a hair's breadth from his path of duty by a contribution from such a source?

"With best regards, I am yours for the preservation of food and man-power and for the winning of the war.

"VIRGIL G. HENSHAW.  
Chairman Prohibition National Committee."

The Chicago brewer's reference to

the Liberty bonds was taken from a report of a meeting held by the English company owning the local breweries of which Mr. Ortseifen is president, this bureau is informed. The chairman of the English concern at the annual meeting in London, in explaining the item of Liberty bonds, said he had just received a letter from Mr. Ortseifen, and read several paragraphs from it, one of them being that quoted.

Endeavor made by this bureau to get in touch with Mr. Ortseifen three or four days last week did not succeed in reaching him, and his secretary did not feel inclined to speak of the quotation.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ont.—The new regulation just announced in the United States draft law, which makes men who have attained the draft age of 21 years since June 5 last eligible for service, will not affect American citizens in Canada, according to authoritative information. The men are not required to register under the draft law, as it appears that the convention drawn up, several months ago, between Canada and the United States has not yet been ratified. At present, therefore, Americans in Kingston consider themselves immune from service.

## STRIKES HAMPER ST. LOUIS PLANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—With 21 St. Louis industrial plants hampered by strikes and the street car men threatening another walkout the local labor situation is beginning to receive the serious attention of the Washington authorities. "Mother" Jones, famous advocate of labor, has reached St. Louis and is urging immediate federal action and government control of all plants making war supplies.

"The Government is more to be trusted than the class of men in charge of these factories," she says. "I think President Wilson is one of the biggest men who has been president since Jefferson. I don't believe in strikes at this time if they can be prevented, but we laboring folk are fighting for democracy in this country as well as the forces fighting for it abroad." Strikes of large proportions continue in the Wagner Electric plants and the St. Louis Car Works, producing war material. Edward Meisner of the car company has finally announced that his plant will follow the war labor policy of the Government.

**Rosenthal's**  
31 State Street near Monroe.  
Chicago.

OF SPECIAL MENTION IS  
OUR TIMELY CLEAR-  
ANCE SALE of all Spring Hats  
which were formerly priced at  
\$15.00, \$18.00 and \$22.50 now  
reduced for quick selling at \$8.75,  
\$10.00 and \$12.75

## A Timely Clean-up

of SPRING SUITS, COATS, DRESSES and MILLINERY  
at Greatly Reduced Prices now at ROSENTHAL'S. Take  
advantage of this wonderful opportunity to buy high class garments  
at low prices.

## At \$15.00 You Can Have

your choice of a Spring SUIT, COAT or DRESS—all are this season's styles, and  
as we do not carry any garment under \$25.00 in price, it will readily be realized that  
a remarkable offering this is right now in the height of the season.  
Included are many garments that were priced as high as \$35.00; all are offered now at  
your unrestricted choice of \$15.

## Furs for Spring and Summer Wear

We believe our collection of Furs is without Equal and our prices are positively the lowest,  
and that an inspection of styles and comparison of prices is bound to convince you that  
ROSENTHAL'S is a Reliable Store for Furs.

## In Our Waist Section

we show and offer an excellent selection of Linen, Madras Stripes and Georgette Crepe  
beautifully frilled waists at \$5.00.  
We also carry a wonderful line of Waists ranging in prices up to \$22.50.  
Our styles of Waists will favorably compare with any of the best shown in Chicago, and  
our prices are positively lower than others.



## Crystal for the Wedding Present

Among the exclusive Burley importations are many individual pieces especially appropriate for wedding gifts. Complete lines of table crystal are also suggested for the new home.

Sample pieces are gladly sent on approval at our risk.

**Burley & Company**  
CHINA • CRYSTAL • SILVER  
Seven North Wabash Avenue:  
CHICAGO

## CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

CHICAGO

Crepe de Chine  
Negligee  
Special \$9.50

A charming House Coat and  
equally effective as a practical  
dainty negligee for travelling  
use.

The excellent quality Crepe  
de Chine, the graceful style  
and attractive details of silk  
trimming emphasize the special  
pricing of this delightful  
negligee. In both light  
and medium colors. \$9.50.



## Let This Laundry Help With the Housecleaning

Our Laundry can wash the LACE CURTAINS  
Our Laundry can wash the BLANKETS  
Our Laundry can wash the QUILTS  
Our Laundry can wash the COMFORTS

Let us do the FAMILY WASHING

Family washing service in the modern laundry takes much of the hard part of housework  
off the woman's hands. The cost is low, decidedly low. The quality of the work is excellent.

**Edgewater Laundry Company, Chicago**

5535-5541 Broadway—Phone Edgewater 430  
Our 12 Wagons Cover All the North Side—West as Far as Crawford Ave.

## Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company of Chicago

S. E. Cor. LaSalle and Madison Sts. A State Bank. Founded 1855.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS. \$2,000,000  
M. E. GREENEBUM, President  
JOSEPH G. STRALS, Asst. Cashier and Trust Officer  
SOLICITS YOUR CHECKING OR SAVINGS ACCOUNT  
Make Us Executor, Administrator, Conservator, Guardian or Trustee of Your  
Estate. New, modern Safety Vaults. Loans, Investments.  
We assure good service and absolute safety in all departments.

**Jansson Bros. Co.**  
Tailors  
Makers of Fine Clothes for Men  
Goddard Building  
27 E. Monroe Street, CHICAGO

**Carpet Cleaning Service**  
RUGS Oriental and Domestic. Cleaned  
and Repaired by our careful ap-  
proved methods.  
HIGHEST REFERENCES  
ESTIMATES FURNISHED  
City Compressed Air and Vacuum Co.  
4150 N. Clark Street, CHICAGO  
Phone Wellington 120-121

## THE FAIR

OF all the Chicago Depart-  
ment Stores on State  
Street, who conduct grocery  
departments, THE FAIR is  
the only store that does NOT  
sell intoxicating liquors.

## W.C. Bootery FINE SHOES

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Phone Englewood 3367  
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5064 Sheridan Road, CHICAGO  
Breakfast Dinner Luncheon  
Special attention given afternoon  
and Sunday evening luncheons.  
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## P. F. PETTIBONE & CO.

18 50. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO  
Printers, Stationers, Binders, Lithographers,  
Steel Die and Copper Plate Engravers.  
An up-to-date plant to meet your wants in  
all lines of stationery for home and office.  
Special forms for churches and Sunday schools.  
Practitioners' loose leaf orders, pocket size.  
Blank books and office supplies.  
Remember the address—18 50. LA SALLE ST.

## CHICAGO Walk-Over Shoe Stores

131 South State Street  
Men's and Women's Shoes  
Exclusive Men's Shop  
14 S. Dearborn St.  
Exclusive  
Woman's Shop  
4700 Sheridan Rd.

## WILLIS & ATWOOD SHOES

For the Entire Family. Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
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E. 63rd St.  
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The Oldest Bank in Woodlawn  
1204 E. Sixty-Third Street, CHICAGO  
Resources \$3,000,000.00  
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Booklets, Folders  
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## Kraus Bros.

Loewy Company  
CLEANERS  
and DYERS

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Chicago, Ill.  
Phone Garfield 5300

FRANK HARSCHER, Manager  
South Branch Phone Drexel 236

Correct  
Sport Skirts  
Made from your own material

## Wilson

1418 Stevens Bldg., 17 N. State Street  
CHICAGO

Telephone Randolph 3219

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CHICAGO'S  
GREAT VICTROLA CENTER  
Player Pianos, Player Rolls and Every-  
thing Pertaining to Pianos and Victrolas  
Artistic Grand and Upright  
PIANOS  
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Established 1894

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Special Sign Work  
Brokers' Blackboards  
"THE ROOKERY," CHICAGO

## Brun's Bootery

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CHICAGO

## We Can Fit All Feet

considered difficult to fit by either  
making shoes to order, or in our  
stock of ready-to-wear shoes, that  
are made, over combination lasts.

A Trial Will Convince You

## Copper Kopper

SHIRTMAKERS  
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY  
TWO STORES  
IN CHICAGO  
Michigan Avenue at Monroe Street  
and  
Hotel Sherman Building

For fifty years Stebbins Hardware  
Company has stood for quality in  
Hardware, Tools, Cutlery,  
Electrical Supplies,  
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Complete Stock—Prompt Service

## Stebbins Hardware Co.

15 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

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## Pauline

Hats to Express the Individuality  
of the Wearer  
403 Kerner Building, 5 N. Wabash Avenue  
CHICAGO

## No Interruption

Customers are not affected  
by the work going on in the  
Z. Z. Jackson store expan-  
sion. The salesroom on the  
second floor is quiet, rest-  
ful and in good order as  
usual. Stocks are full and  
fresh. The workrooms up-  
stairs are untouched and  
service throughout is unim-  
paired.

Z. Z. JACKSON  
(not Inc.)  
Shirt Maker  
Michigan at Madison  
CHICAGO

## AJAX BRAND

Lubricating Greases  
A GREASE FOR EVERY PURPOSE  
In the Mill, Factory, Automobile  
Free samples upon request.  
AJAX LUBRICATING CO., Not Inc.  
108 So. LaSalle Street, Chicago.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
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OFFICERS:  
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E. Toomer, Asst. Cashier



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET  
AGAIN ERRATIC

Sharp Drive Follows Early Advance, and the General Tone Becomes Very Irregular—Reading and Steel Are Active

Stocks in New York opened generally higher today, with only a few special large movements in prices. After the first few minutes of trading there were recessions in spots and still higher quotations in other quarters of the list. The Hide & Leather issues, particularly the preferreds, were strong, and New York Air Brake advanced 1 1/2 points. Hide preferreds rose amounted to 2 1/2. Marine preferred was heavy, although it recovered from the lowest. Reading was strong. Baldwin opened a point higher, and then slipped back.

Locally Boston & Maine and New Haven were stronger than the average in the early dealings today.

There was a further hardening of prices in New York late in the first half hour. Anaconda rose a point and Reading 2 1/2 points. Elevated gained 1 1/2 in Boston.

Prices strengthened considerably before midday. At that hour Bethlehem Steel "B" had a net gain of 2 points, General Motors 1 1/2, Anaconda 1 1/2, American Cotton Oil 1/2, American Lined 2 1/2, American Steel Foundries 2, Corn Products 1 1/2, Reading 2 1/2, U. S. Steel 1 1/2 and Willamette 1 1/2.

Moderate gains were made on the Boston exchange by American Telephone, Boston Elevated, Boston & Maine and New Haven.

There was a substantial reaction in the early afternoon. Early gains were lost as a general thing and in some cases stocks sold below yesterday's final prices. Sloss-Sheffield was an exception, making a good gain. Butte & Superior also was strong. Prices generally were a little above the lowest at the beginning of the last hour.

New York total sales 846,000 shares; \$5,370,000 bonds.

## NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
A. B. C. Metals	40	45
Aetna Explos.	15	15 1/2
Barnett O. & G.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Big Ledge	8 1/2	8 1/2
Boston & Mont.	55c	57c
Butte Detroit	7 1/2	7 1/2
Caledonia	41	43
Calumet & Jer.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Canada Cop.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cash Roy	7	7
Chev Motors	124	128
Cons Arizona	141	141
Cons Copper	22 1/2	22 1/2
Cosden & Co.	7 1/2	7 1/2
Cummins	34 1/2	36
Emmala Cons	3 1/2	3 1/2
Emerson	2 1/2	2 1/2
Eureka	1 1/2	1 1/2
Federal Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2
First Nat. Cop.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Goldrock	3 1/2	3 1/2
Goldfield Cons	3 1/2	3 1/2
Green Monster	5 1/2	5 1/2
Hanover	4	4 1/2
Heda Mining	4 1/2	4 1/2
Howe Sound	4	4 1/2
Jerome Pres.	8 1/2	8 1/2
Jerome Verde	8 1/2	8 1/2
Junco	8	10 1/2
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	5 1/2
Lake Torp Boat	5 1/2	5 1/2
Magma Cop.	33	35
McKin Dar	39c	42c
Merrill	23 1/2	23 1/2
Midwest Oil	109	110
Midwest Refining	114	116
Nixon	70	78
Okla. P. & R.	7 1/2	7 1/2
Okmulgee	6 1/2	6 1/2
Pearless	14	17
Penn Ky	5 1/2	5 1/2
Paulina Ref.	5 1/2	5 1/2
Seaway Oil	14	14
Shinclair Gulf	16	18
Smith Motor	2	2 1/2
Stanton	11 1/2	12 1/2
Submarine Boat	16 1/2	17 1/2
Texas	88	92
United Motors	23 1/2	24 1/2
Un Verde Ex.	39	40
U. S. Steam	6 1/2	6 1/2
Victoria	4	4 1/2
Washoe	4	4 1/2
Wright Martin	10 1/2	10 1/2

**BIG RAILWAY YARD PLANNED**  
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The Southern Railway will build a 100-acre tract yard at Caswell Station, near Knoxville, at a cost of not less than \$300,000, according to announcement of a prominent official. Its capacity will be 3000 cars. Twenty-two miles of track will be constructed. A double-track in Nashville, N. C., is also contemplated.

**NEW YORK CLEARINGS**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Clearing House exchanges, \$606,571,513; balances, \$49,274,148.

## WEATHER

Official Predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

## BOSTON AND VICINITY

Unsettled probably local showers to night and Thursday; moderate winds becoming southwest.

For Southern New England: Part cloudy tonight and Thursday, probably showers.

For Northern New England: Part cloudy tonight and Thursday, probably showers except fair tonight in Maine.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 56.0 10 a. m. 55.5  
12 noon 58.0

## IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.

Albany 52.0 New Orleans 70.0  
Buffalo 58.0 New York 60.0  
Chicago 62.0 Philadelphia 66.0  
Cincinnati 60.0 Pittsburgh 60.0  
Denver 46.0 Portland, Me. 54.0  
Des Moines 58.0 Portland, Ore. 48.0  
Jacksonville 74.0 San Francisco 48.0  
Kansas City 60.0 St. Louis 58.0  
Nantucket 56.0 Washington 70.0

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 14:50 Moon sets 3:06 a. m.  
Sun rises 5:16 High water 10:03 p. m.  
Sun sets 8:06 2:46 a. m.

## LIGHT VEHICLE LICENSES 3:35 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.	59 1/2	60	59 1/2	60
Ajax Rubber	59	59	59	48
Alaska Gold	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Alaska Ind.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Allis-Chal.	35 1/2	36	35 1/2	35 1/2
Allis-Chal. pf.	86	86	86	86
A Bank Note	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Am Can.	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Am Car Fy.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am Cot Oil	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am Cot Oil pf.	81	81	81	81
Am H & L	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am H & L pf.	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Ice Sec.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31	31
Am Int Corp.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am Lined.	38 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Am Lined pf.	77	78	77	77 1/2
Am Loco.	68	68	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am Smelt.	83	83 1/2	83 1/2	82
Am Smelt pf.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	66 1/2	68	66	66
Am Sugar	113 1/2	113 1/2	110	113 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97	97
Am Woolen	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am Wool pf.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Writ pf.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am Zinc	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	17
Anaconda	68 1/2	69 1/2	68	68
Asso Dry Gd. sp.	51	51	51	51
Asso Oil	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Atchafalpa	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
At Gulf	112 1/2	112 1/2	110	110 1/2
Bald Loco	98	98	93 1/2	93 1/2
Balt & Ohio	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Barrett Cos.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Batoplas	1	1	1	1
Beth Steel	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Beth Steel B.	88 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Beth Steel Spt.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Brook R. T.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Burns Bros.	130	130	130	130
Butte Cop. cts.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Butte & Sup.	24	26 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Cal Pac Cor.	42 1/2	42 1/2	41	41
Cal Petrol	18	18 1/2	18	18 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Can Pacific	146	146	145	145
Central Fdy.	58	58	58	58
Central Fdy pf.	47	47	47	47
Cl Leather	69	70 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Chor de Pas	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Cin. & Ind.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Ches & Ohio	59	59	57 1/2	57 1/2
CM & St Paul	45 1/2	46 1/2	44	44
CM & St Paul pf.	76 1/2	76 1/2	75	75
Chl R. & Pac.	23	23	22	22
Chl R. & Pac pf.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59	59
Chl R. & Pac pf.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Chl R. & Pac pf.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
C. & G. West pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chile Cop.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17	17
Chino Cop.	45	45	45	45
C. C. & St. L.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Col Fuel	47 1/2	49	47 1/2	47 1/2
Col Gas & El.	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	23 1/2
Col South	23	23	23	23
Corn Prod.	42	43	41 1/2	41 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Cruc Steel	68 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Cruc Steel pf.	91	91	91	91
Cuban C. S. g.	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Cuban C. S. pf.	81	81	81	81
Del & Huds.	109	109	109	109
Elkhorn	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Erie	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	23	23	23	23
F. M. & S. pf.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gas W. & W.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Gen Electric	150	150	150	150
Gen Motors	123 1/2	125	122 1/2	122 1/2
G Motors pf.	81	81	81	81
Granby Min.	78	78	78	78
Gt Nor pf.	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	31 1/2	32	31 1/2	31 1/2
Gulf States	88	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Harv of N. J.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128	128
Harv Cor.	65	65	65	65
Has & Bar.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Insat Ag Corp.	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Int Ag Corp pf.	51	51 1/2	51	51
Int Con Cor.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Int C. & O. pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	29	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
I Mer Mar pf.	102 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
In Nickel C.	28 1/2	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
In Paper	42	42 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Kan City S.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Kelley Tires	46	46	45 1/2	45 1/2
Kenne Cop.	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
K. S. Kress	57	57	57	57
Lack Steel	88	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
L. E. & W.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Lehigh Val.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60	60
Loose Wiles	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Louis & N.	117	117	117	117
Max Motor	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Maxwell 2 pf.	21	21	21	21
Me Petrol	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Miami	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Midvale St.	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Mo & K. T.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Mo Pacific	24	24	23	23
Mo Pac pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Nat C. & C.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Nat Enamel	52	52	52	52
Nevada Con.	20 1/2	21	20 1/2	20 1/2
NYA Brake	138 1/2	139	136	136
NY Central	74	74	72 1/2	72 1/2
NY Dock	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
NOT & M.	22	22	22	22
NYNH & H.	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
N. & W.	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
North Am.	43	43	43	43
North Pac.	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
O Cities Gas	39	39	38 1/2	38 1/2
Ont Silver	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Pan-Am pf.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Penna	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Pere Marq	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Phila Co	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Pierce-Ar. W.	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2

Pitts Coal.....	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
P & W Va.....	28 1/2	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
Pressed St.....	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Public Ser.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Pullman.....	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Ray Con.....	26	26 1/2	26	26
Reading.....	89 1/2	90 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Repub I & S.....	89	89	87 1/2	87 1/2
Rep I & S pf.....	99	99	99	99
Royal Dutch.....	90	90	89	89
Ry Steel Sp.....	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Sav Arms.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Sinclair Oil.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Sloss Shef.....	68	70 1/2	68	68 1/2
So Pacific.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	84	84
So Ry.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
StL & S F.....	124 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Stnd Mill.....	101	101	101	101
Studebaker.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Sup Steel.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43
Tenn Cop.....	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18



## INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE RAILROAD CONTROL

RAILROAD BONDS  
WITH BIG YIELDS

Low-Priced Issues Make the Greatest Advance in the Recent Upward Movement—Government Control a Factor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the recent upward movement in the price of corporation bonds, second-class and low-priced railroad issues made the largest advance. The strength in these issues is a reflection of confidence that investors have developed in railroad issues since the government took control of the companies, carrying with it assurances that bond interest would be paid during the war and for 21 months thereafter.

Many students of finance predict that when the railroads are returned to private control they will be in better condition financially and physically, and that many of the economies put into effect by the government will be made permanent.

Much buying of railroad bonds lately came from investment institutions, which heretofore have steadfastly refused to buy second-class rails. They have now changed their opinion because of government control and now regard many of these issues as sound investments.

There has also been extensive speculation in some of the income issues which are paying interest regularly and, although they have had a good advance in price recently, several still sell at figures to return an unusually large yield. For instance, New Orleans, Texas & Mexico income 5s are selling around 46½ to return 12.14 per cent, while St. Louis-San Francisco mortgage income 5s return more than 11 per cent on their present price.

Hudson & Manhattan first and refund 5s have made the greatest advance this year, 1½ points, and still produce a large yield, 8.45 per cent, selling around 60. The sharp rise in this issue followed the announcement that the government had taken control of this property.

Below are given some second-grade and low-priced rails, with their low prices for the year, closing May 18, advanced from the lows and yield at the last price:

Issue	Low	May 18	Adv	Yld
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1909	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1910	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1911	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1912	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1913	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1914	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1915	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1916	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1917	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1918	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1919	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1920	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1921	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1922	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1923	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1924	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1925	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1926	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1927	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1928	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1929	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1930	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1931	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1932	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1933	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1934	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1935	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1936	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1937	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1938	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1939	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1940	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1941	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1942	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1943	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1944	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1945	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1946	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1947	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1948	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1949	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1950	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1951	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1952	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1953	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1954	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1955	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1956	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1957	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1958	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1959	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1960	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1961	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1962	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1963	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1964	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1965	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1966	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1967	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1968	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1969	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1970	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1971	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1972	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1973	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1974	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1975	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1976	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1977	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1978	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1979	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1980	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1981	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1982	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1983	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1984	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1985	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1986	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1987	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1988	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1989	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1990	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1991	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1992	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1993	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1994	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1995	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1996	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1997	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1998	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 1999	54	59½	5½	6.99
Ch. & N. Y. 4s 2000	54	59½	5½	6.99

SECURITIES ARE  
SOLD AT AUCTION

BOSTON, Mass.—The following named securities were sold at public auction today:

Issue	Today	Prev.
10 U. S. 4s 1917	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1918	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1919	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1920	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1921	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1922	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1923	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1924	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1925	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1926	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1927	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1928	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1929	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1930	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1931	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1932	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1933	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1934	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1935	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1936	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1937	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1938	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1939	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1940	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1941	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1942	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1943	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1944	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1945	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1946	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1947	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1948	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1949	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1950	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1951	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1952	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1953	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1954	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1955	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1956	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1957	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1958	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1959	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1960	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1961	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1962	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1963	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1964	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1965	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1966	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1967	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1968	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1969	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1970	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1971	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1972	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1973	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1974	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1975	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1976	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1977	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1978	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1979	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1980	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1981	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1982	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1983	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1984	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1985	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1986	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1987	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1988	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1989	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1990	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1991	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1992	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1993	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1994	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1995	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1996	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1997	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1998	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 1999	90	89
10 U. S. 4s 2000	90	89

EXPRESS COMPANY  
MERGER PLANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Officials of the express companies are in daily conference with government officials at Washington regarding the proposed merger of the larger companies. It is expected that a final decision will be reached the latter part of the week, when it will be made public, together with the detailed methods of operation.

It is not anticipated that the government will take over the physical properties, earnings and general management of these companies, but that it will permit them to amalgamate into one company, to act as its agent, accepting the government's dictation as to cargo to be carried, routes to be used and matters generally affecting express carriage, so that they may obtain the greatest efficiency in the movement of goods during the war.

MONEY FOR ALLIES  
IS SPENT HERE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Practically all money advanced to the allies since the war began has been expended in the United States. The Treasury simply places the money advanced in bank at the credits are called upon, but has assurances that all of it is expended here for foodstuffs and munitions. The credits advanced to

the allies to date aggregate \$5,766,850,000. This includes \$225,000,000 advanced Russia, \$191,000,000 of which still stands to her credit. Obligations of foreign governments purchased to date aggregate \$5,779,750,000, which leaves the excess of loans \$487,100,000 less Russia's \$191,000,000, making the net \$296,100,000, which represents credits advanced but as yet unexpended.

## DIVIDENDS

The Mergenthaler Linotype Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable June 23 to stock of record June 5.

The Great Falls Manufacturing Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of \$6 a share, payable June 1 to stock of record May 21.

The Lancaster Mills has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent and an extra of 2 per cent, payable June 1 to stockholders of record May 21.

The Federal Sugar Refining Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, payable June 17 to stock of record June 7.

The National Transit Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 50 cents a share and an extra dividend of 50 cents, payable June 15 to stock of record May 31.

The S. H. Kress Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred and 1 per cent on the common stocks, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

The Montana Power Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred and 1¼ per cent on the common stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

The Atlas Powder Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, both payable June 10 to stock of record May 31.

## REAL ESTATE

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of the brick investment property, at 784 Beacon Street, Back Bay. This property, which was extensively renovated recently, is assessed for \$51,000, of which \$15,600 is on the 4791 square feet of land. J. Murray Howe conveyed to Elizabeth F. Rogers, who bought for investment.

In connection with this sale, Elizabeth F. Rogers has conveyed title to an estate on King Phillip Road, South Sudbury, to Edith M. Starratt, who bought for a home. This property consists of 30 acres of improved land, with a modern field-stone bungalow, also a foreman's house of 10 rooms, two garages and several outbuildings. The advertised price of this estate was \$20,000. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers in these sales.

E. Evelyn Jeanne has taken title to the four-story brick dwelling at 473 Beacon Street, Back Bay, owned by J. Arthur Balderston et al., deed coming through Herbert S. Tubbs. The property is assessed on \$35,000, and \$13,400 of that amount applies on the 2688 square feet of land.

## DORCHESTER ESTATES SOLD

The frame residence property at 84 Esmond Street, Dorchester, owned by Mary A. O'Meara, has been sold to Anna E. R. Mann. The total assessed value is \$71,000, which includes \$21,000 carried on 6250 square feet of land.

George F. Hale and wife have taken title to the premises at 41 Salcombe Street, taxed in the name of W. N. Chittenden on a valuation of \$5200, and the lot contains 5190 square feet of land valued at \$1400 of that amount.

John Tobin and wife have sold to Daniel K. Galvin the frame dwelling and 4494 square feet of land, at 67 Bloomfield Street which carries an assessment of \$5300, of which \$1300 is land value.

James D. Henderson et al., trustees, have taken title to the frame dwelling and 4272 square feet of land, taxed in the name of William H. Newcombe and wife, at 28 Melbourne Street. The property is assessed on \$6300, with \$800 of that amount carried on the land.

## ROXBURY PROPERTY SOLD

Title to the large frame building at 146 Cedar Street, corner of Fort Avenue, Roxbury, has been sold to the owners, Littorian Workmen's Association of Boston, to Joseph List. There is a large land area consisting of 20,135 square feet, valued on the assessors' books at \$8000, the total taxed value being \$11,000.

Adam Bietzer has sold to Henry F. Short and wife, the frame dwelling at 12 Altherton Street, together with 3342 square feet of land. This parcel is assessed on \$4100, and the land carries \$1300 of the amount.

Another property changing hands consists of a frame dwelling and 2400 square feet of land, at 1 Grotto Glen Road, belonging to Nellie Flanagan, and assessed on a valuation of \$5000. The lot carries \$600 of the amount. John F. Flynn and one other took the title.

## SOUTH END TRANSACTION

Papers have gone to record in the sale of a block of frame houses owned by David Kozodoy, located at 83 to 87 Northampton Street, South End. There is a land area of 4402 square feet valued at \$6000, and the total assessment amounts to \$7700. Simon Cabelinsky is the buyer.

## WASHINGTON STREET LEASE

The New York Waist House, Inc., has leased for a term of years from Charles S. Spitz of Boston the store







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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

PROGRESS OF LABOR  
IN UNITED STATES

"History of Labor in the United States." By John R. Commons and Others. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1918. 2 vols. Price, \$5.50 per set.

When in 1886, a professor of economics in Johns Hopkins University, Professor R. T. Ely published a pioneer book called, "The Labor Movement in America," he said in the preface: "I offer this book merely as a sketch which will, I trust, some day be followed by a book worthy of the title." "History of Labor in the New World." Professor Ely proceeded to collect data for such a book, and he continued to train persons competent to write it, and among them was Prof. Commons. From the collection of Professor Ely—since 1892 a member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin—and the archives of the Wisconsin Historical Society, of the American Bureau of Industrial Research, of the Great Library in Chicago, and many of the pioneer leaders of the labor movement, Professor Commons and six trained students of social history have now produced a work long desired by many persons at home and abroad. A more competent and fairer historian than Professor Commons could not have been found, for his work as editor of "The Documentary History of American Industrial Society," and his original contributions in "Trades Unionism and Labor Problems," "Races and Immigrants in America," and "Principles of Labor Legislation" have proved his competency; and his experience as a member of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, and as member of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations have trained him in weighing facts and appraising men.

When the composite outcome of the seven authors' research and interpretation is carefully studied, it will be seen, as Prof. H. W. Farnham of Yale University points out in a foreword, that it is not primarily a history of labor organizations or a history of the technical application of labor to processes of production. They are put in the background, not the foreground. What has been done is the writing of a narrative, lavishly buttressed with notes and detailed references to authorities, which relates labor to the social and political forces of the land, from colonial and national beginnings down to 1912, let us say. Conditions which have created "movements," philosophies, whether native or imported, which have been taught, modified, accepted or spurned, and men—whether artisans or "intellectuals"—who have been major personalities in the evolution of the "movement," are described in an objective and non-partisan way. Variations between the course of events in America and Europe, as each group has met similar conditions or theories, are made apparent, as, for instance, the mollifying effect in the United States of the vast area of free land and the early ceiling of the right of manhood suffrage and assertion of political, if not industrial, democracy.

The interrelations of politics and class warfare are candidly described, with illuminating effect especially on the Federalist and Whig protectors of property on exploiters of labor and on obstructionists to the workers who were asking for a work day that allowed some chance for daylight leisure. The conservative part that the judiciary, state and national, has played in its interpretation of law defining conspiracy and the rights of labor to organize, is graphically told in a way to make understandable the far-spread and deeply rooted distrust of the judiciary that exists in the American labor world, and that, relatively speaking, is more intense now than during earlier stages of national history. The record serves but to make the brighter the liberal decade of Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw of Massachusetts in 1842, in which the legal standing of trades unions was affirmed in a way seldom later successfully challenged.

One cannot make his way leisurely through these two volumes without coming to see how few were the men of "light and leading" in politics, practice of the law, preaching of religion, writing of literature and conquest of fortunes made either in trade, manufacturing or exploitation of the natural resources of the land, who had any intelligent or sympathetic understanding of the labor movement in its earliest stages and down to the last decades of the last century. Scrutiny of the index will reveal very few names prominent in any "general" history of the nation. And they were mostly New Englanders of a special era, when a certain kind of transcendental humanitarianism captured some of the choicer spirits, leading some of them into a highly refined type of anarchism and others into "associationism," but never actually bringing them into direct contact with the toiling workers of the cities and towns. Prior to the appearance of this group, the American labor movement had evolved without aid from the "intellectuals"; and with their disappearance, the worker was left pretty much to himself for help until the new type of "intellectual" began to appear, the trained "social worker" and the student of sociology and social evolution. The result of this alliance is in part disclosed by the method, aims and achievements of this book, coming, as it does, from a teacher and from students in a democratically governed state university.

For the student of socialism, whether of the La Salle or Marxian type, and the effect it has had on American trades-unionism, and for the person, who, today, for obvious reasons, wishes to study a phase of migration of German persons and ideas to the United States, there is

nothing extant comparable with this book as a guide to sources of information and as an interpreter of the main facts.

OUTCOME OF GERMAN  
INTRIGUE IN TURKEY

"Crescent and Iron Cross," by E. F. Bennett. New York: George H. Doran Company. Price, \$1.25.

Although much may be forgiven in dealing with the question which forms the subject of Mr. Benson's book, it must be admitted that the extreme vigor of his language, in certain places, detracts from, rather than adds to, its forcefulness. When, however, this has been said, all that is necessary has been said in the matter of fault-finding, for Mr. Benson abundantly succeeds in doing what he evidently set out to do, namely, to show how completely Turkey has fallen under the yoke of Germany. The book is well worked out. Thus, in the first chapter, entitled "The Theory of the Old Turks," one gets a vivid picture of the old Turkey as it was known to exist in the days before the advent of the Young Turk. In this chapter, the point is well brought out how Abdul Hamid reversed the policy of former sultans who had aimed at strengthening the Ottoman influence throughout their empire by pressing into their service the manhood of their subject people. Abdul Hamid rather strove to render the Ottoman supreme by destroying this manhood, notably in the Bulgarian and the Armenian massacres.

The Iron Cross first appeared on the scene, in a notable visit which was paid by the Kaiser to Abdul Hamid shortly after the Armenian massacres of 1898; but it was under the Young Turk, after the revolution, and right from the very beginning, that Mr. Benson sees most clearly the inauguration of the German regime. With considerable ability he traces the German hand right through, from the first Young Turk massacre of the Armenians at Adana, right down through to the terrible atrocities which characterized and still characterize the present war. He shows clearly enough that in these massacres Germany was something very much more than a looker-on.

In the two chapters, the "End of the Armenian Question" and the "Question of Syria and Palestine," Mr. Benson goes into his discussion in a spirit of remorseless realism. He does not bring forward any new facts. The story has already been told in all its simple horror in Blue Books and other official statements, but, coming as it does, it finds a rightful place in this narrative, and serves to strengthen the idea brought out in a later chapter, "Deutschland über Allah."

In the sixth chapter, which the author has entitled "Thy Kingdom is Divided," he takes as his postulate that there must be an end to Turkey as a European power, and he discusses with considerable insight the probable future of those people whose liberation from the Turkish tyranny the Allies are pledged to secure. "The Turkey of the future," he writes, "is a question of 'if' to be for the Turks; not for the persecuted Armenians, nor for the Arabs, nor for the Greeks, and assuredly it is not to be for the Prussians. While the war lasts, Germany may draw supplies from the fields her artificial manures have enriched, and from the acres that her paper money has planted, but after that no more. Her Ottomanizing work will be over. Such development (and it is far from negligible) as she has done in Syria will be continued under French protection for the Moslems, under English protection; and such as she has done in Anatolia will be continued by the Turks, to drag them out of the utter insolvency that she has brought them to. Never before has a country so justly and so richly deserved the reputation of a debt incurred by the confidence trick. Not a civilized government in the world would dream of enforcing payment. . . ."

## DONALD THOMPSON IN RUSSIA

"Donald Thompson in Russia." By Donald C. Thompson. The Century Company, New York. \$2.00 net.

The author of this book is a greater war photographer than war correspondent, hence the volume is invaluable for its pictures of the Russian revolution, and would be vendible solely on their account. But let it not be inferred because he is a daring film-taker, with an experience in more than one war which has given him an international reputation as a Kansan dare-devil "who will not be denied," that he therefore is an ordinary reporter of what he sees with his own eyes, as well as records with the camera. The very informality of style and chit-chat about momentous events which he discloses in these letters to "Dot," his wife, make the text of the book have a verisimilitude to life that harmonizes well with the veracious record of the camera. Kerensky, Lenin, Trotsky, Korniloff, the women patriots who became soldiers, the high officials who sold themselves and their nation to Germany, America's diplomatic and business representatives, Hurd of Seattle, with his record of military valor and extraordinary administrative ability—all these are both pictured and appraised. The vast mobs that ruled Petrograd are registered for all time in a record that is not marred by intrusion of the subjective quality which comes from personal like or dislike of mankind en masse. As Mr. Thompson has sold to a motion picture company the right to produce the film record which he brought home with him from Russia, his service as a scout and filmer of the historic is to have wide effect upon the American people.

## A LITERARY CAUSERIE

In his recently published "Political Portraits," Mr. Charles Whibley, who is rather the skillful advocate than the impartial biographer, has entered the lists with audacity and force against Carlyle. It were unwise, however, to dismiss, as mere personal prejudice or political bias, the conclusion which he has arrived at with regard to what must always be of primary interest in viewing the work and influence of Carlyle, namely, his attitude toward Germany and France in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries. Indeed, these will be found to tally, in many ways, with those formed some years ago by a writer of wholly different political tenets, a profound thinker and an impartial man of letters, Mr. John Morley, after Lord Morley of Blackburn.

The point of interest is, not whether Carlyle showed partiality for Germany and was hardly at any time just in his estimate of France, that will be generally admitted as indisputable; but why was that? That Scotsman, with a passionate desire for honesty and fair dealing, should be looking northward from the Rhine, have seen all things couleur de rose, and looking southward have declaimed most things contemptuously the reverse.

The foundation stone of that imposing edifice in honor of all things Teutonic, and more especially of the House of Prussia as represented by the Hohenzollern, to which Carlyle devoted so great a measure of his energy and eloquence, was the imperative necessity he felt for hero-worship. What interested him was primarily not events and the circumstances, swift or slow, which lead up to and are evolved from them, but the men who have been able to exact obedience or enforce submission through some dominant characteristic, such as the fanaticism of Mahomet, the savage tyranny of Danton, the military despotism of Napoleon, the autocracy of the Russian Tzar and the King of Prussia.

That "Might Is Right" and therefore must work for the well-being of the individual as of the state, was the text from which Carlyle preached, in viewing the affairs both of the Eighteenth Century and of his own. Nor did he seek to qualify his contention by explaining that by "might" he meant, not merely the forces of human will exercised with no nobler motive than the indulgence of personal or national greed. Indeed, he frequently conveyed a quite contrary impression. "Rights, I will permit thee to call everywhere, correctly articulated mights. . . . All goes by way of battle in this world and it is well understood, the measure of all worth. . . . Strength, we may say, is Justice itself." And again elsewhere, "Clear undeniable right, clear undeniable might, either of these once ascertained puts an end to battle."

As Professor Nichol, in his able book on Carlyle, has observed, while awake to the evil of human weakness, Carlyle was blind to the evil of human strength. "A nation," he declared, "that has not been governed by so-called tyrants, never came to much in the world." One of those statements, even were there examples to support it, must fall to pieces in the light of cool reason and considered judgment.

What wonder that Carlyle's imperious eye, wandering over Europe in search of a subject biographically worthy of his gigantic industry, enthusiasm, and dramatic energy, lighted upon Frederick the Great? And having selected the son for hero-worship, it was but one step further to include the father. Thus Carlyle is found approving to the point of enthusiasm certain despotic measures, "soft but strong and ever stronger to the needful pitch with mutinous spirits." The needful pitch in this approved incident, with the Burgomaster of Königsberg who did not see eye to eye with his royal master, was imprisonment for life, the soldiers, as Carlyle genially explains, having first barricaded the principal streets and brought cannon to bear upon them.

"I never was admitted much into Frederick's confidence," wrote Carlyle, naively, before he had warmed to his subject, "and I never cared very much about him." Neither indifference nor detachment, however, is evident in that vivid portrait, and while he may not have been admitted to Frederick's confidence—as indeed who was?—he has taken the world very fully into his own with regard to this "last of the kings, the one genuine figure in the Eighteenth Century."

With great diligence and ardor the young Scotsman had undertaken the introduction to English readers of the author of "Wilhelm Meister" and his more notable fellow countrymen. It was the genius of Goethe which first sanctified Germany for Carlyle; the will of the Hohenzollern sanctified it afresh.

To the preacher who has chosen as his text "Might Is Right," whether the mutinous spirits to be subdued are patriots who became soldiers, the high officials who sold themselves and their nation to Germany, America's diplomatic and business representatives, Hurd of Seattle, with his record of military valor and extraordinary administrative ability—all these are both pictured and appraised. The vast mobs that ruled Petrograd are registered for all time in a record that is not marred by intrusion of the subjective quality which comes from personal like or dislike of mankind en masse. As Mr. Thompson has sold to a motion picture company the right to produce the film record which he brought home with him from Russia, his service as a scout and filmer of the historic is to have wide effect upon the American people.

as this historian of the Eighteenth Century had warmth and light only for his hero-king, his hero-country, so was it also when he turned politician for his own day. As he had been waywardly unjust to Voltaire and the work of the encyclopedists, so was he to French men of letters, to France as a whole, in the Nineteenth Century.

Napoleon, judging Spain by her court, which the extravagance of the Bourbons had rendered as effete as the present volume. On a large canvas and in considerable detail there is here given a picture of the Italian woman's response to the call to arms, which when it came found her eager and ready to serve her country, though it might not be with bayonet or field gun, in trench or on Alpine height. Edited, collected and for the most part written by Donna Paola, this book with its message of devotion and unity will find an answering chord of sympathy wherever the cooperation of women in the last few years has been sought and acknowledged; and to those looking beyond the immediate necessity of industry, loyalty and self-sacrifice, this wholly successful entry of women into public affairs and labors, from which hitherto through law, custom, education and sentiment they have been debarred in such large measure, must come with a welcome significance. The energy and devotion of the women of Italy during the present crisis may well have been taken for granted, but their extraordinary ability in originating, organizing and conducting schemes for the benefit both of the army at the front and the civilian at home—they who in such matters have in the past been allowed neither experience nor responsibility—has come as an astonishment to many.

The first pages of this stately volume are devoted to letters from leading statesmen, ministers of agriculture, finance, munitions, acknowledging in no measured terms all that has been done by the women of Italy in the prosecution of the war. It is interesting to read that, as soon as fighting began in Europe, they set to work to peg their own house in order, to make practical preparations for a possible participation. The record of what they have done since May, 1915, in the words of one of their statesmen, is truly "a marvelous example of patriotism, abnegation and intelligent energy." He adds, what is very evident in the present chronicle, that in spite of baffling restrictions and disqualifications, due to the little confidence placed in their judgment and initiative, they have always sought to assist and cooperate, rather than in any degree to embarrass the political machinery.

In small ways and in big ways, in cottage, in palace, in the factory, and in the field, in the hospital, and among the children, the women have toiled faithfully, cheerfully, late and early, with their whole heads and with their whole hearts. And to the present writer who has seen much and pondered what she has seen, there has come the certainty that out of so much labor and self-abnegation, so much experience and responsibility, there has developed a new woman in Italy whose coming is fraught with great issues for herself and for her country. Love of home and of her own kind, so often in the past the circumference of her interests, her compassion, and her labors, has been united today to a love of country, at once intelligent and energetic, to what the writer calls "an almost tangible sense of responsibility." A recognition, which has been coming to women in ever increasing measure, of the rights and duties of citizenship, has not failed in the present hour to come also to the women of Italy. Donna Paola has much that is wise and helpful to say on a subject which finds in this volume such magnificent fulfils and encouragement and toward which the events of the last few years have been steadily leading the way.

Two of the members of the faculty of the University of Minnesota, William Stearns Davis and Mason W. Tyler, have expeditiously as well as accurately written a history of Europe during the years 1870-1914, which they have called "The Roots of the War" (The Century Company, \$1.50). For educational institutions and for the general public it will serve as a trustworthy guide.

President Wilson has gone out of his way to write a preface to a statement for E. F. Allen's "Keeping our Fighters Fit," in which the unique work of the Commission on Training Camp Activities is described, a work that is meaning much for the morale and for the physical and moral welfare of the navy and the army of the United States.

Hamlin Garland, author of "A Son of the Middle Border," which bids fair to be a classic autobiography of the era of mid-west settlement and development, is about to set forth lecturing on "Songs and Seasons of the Old Time Border," and thus become a wandering teller of tales mingling history with folk ways.

W. H. Berry in "Aircraft in War and Commerce" (George H. Doran Co., \$1.50 net) has brought the record of aviation's achievements down to date, and is glowing in his prophecies as to future service.

Jack London in his story of a dog, called "Michael, Brother of Jerry," it will be recalled, attacked the cruelties practiced on animals by persons who train them for public "shows." Boston has organized a "Jack London Club" as persons pledged to absent themselves from all places of amusement during the performances of trained animals.

The point of view of an educated American Negro and former university professor, as he faces national, international and racial problems of the day, is set forth thoughtfully and often brilliantly in the collection of essays by W. F. Burghardt Du Bois, author of "The Souls of Black Folks."

To persons interested in pageantry on the historical side, the survey of English pageantry from ancient times to the present, written by Robert Withington and published by the Harvard University Press, will be valuable.

American publishers and booksellers are being requested by responsible officials in Washington to deal rather skeptically and summarily with orders from "neutral" countries in Europe for books that deal with technical and engineering problems, and that are informing as to American methods and achievements.

From the Harvard University Press comes a most valuable little work called "A Handbook of Northern France," which has been written, so the preface states, with the approval of the geography committee, National Research Council, for those who wish to learn something of the physical characteristics of the country where much of the fighting of the great war is being done. The author is Dr. William Morris Davis, professor emeritus of geology at Harvard University, professeur agrégé à l'Université de Paris, 1911-12, and chairman of the geography committee of the National Research Council.

The former Ambassador from the United States to Germany, David Jayne Hill, is about to begin publication of the reminiscences of his experiences at Potsdam and at Berlin during the years 1908-1911.

SERVICE OF ITALIAN  
WOMEN IN WAR TIME

"La Donna Della Nuova Italia. Maggio, 1915—Maggio, 1917." By Donna Paola (Baroncelli-Grosoli). Riccardo Quindici, Milan. Price \$4 lire.

Among the many works in verse and prose, recording the achievements of those who have served their country well in the European war, surely none will be found more interesting, comprehensive and far-reaching than the present volume. On a large canvas and in considerable detail there is here given a picture of the Italian woman's response to the call to arms, which when it came found her eager and ready to serve her country, though it might not be with bayonet or field gun, in trench or on Alpine height. Edited, collected and for the most part written by Donna Paola, this book with its message of devotion and unity will find an answering chord of sympathy wherever the cooperation of women in the last few years has been sought and acknowledged; and to those looking beyond the immediate necessity of industry, loyalty and self-sacrifice, this wholly successful entry of women into public affairs and labors, from which hitherto through law, custom, education and sentiment they have been debarred in such large measure, must come with a welcome significance. The energy and devotion of the women of Italy during the present crisis may well have been taken for granted, but their extraordinary ability in originating, organizing and conducting schemes for the benefit both of the army at the front and the civilian at home—they who in such matters have in the past been allowed neither experience nor responsibility—has come as an astonishment to many.

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## ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England—"Paris Through an Attic" relates the experiences of the author, A. Herbage Edwards, when studying at the Sorbonne in the halcyon days before the great war. Student life in Paris has few needs to supply beyond gaiety and enjoyment of the passing hour, but one is brought close up against the contrast between now and then when one reads that the author and her husband lived on £70 a year. Messrs. Dent are the publishers.

Chatto & Windus have in the press a new work by H. G. Wells, expanded from articles recently published by him, and entitled "In the Fourth Year of the War: Anticipations of a World Peace." They are also publishing a translation by Lady Rothermere of Paul Mèral's book, written by him early in 1917, under the title of "The Book of Recitatives," and an account of life on board a Thames sailing barge, called "A Floating Home," by Cyril Ionides and J. B. Atkins.

A number of MSS. in the handwriting of Hayley and Southey, and of original letters of Cowper have recently come into the possession of the Cowper and Newton Museum, Olney. The letters are written to Mrs. Cowper and Mrs. Madan, the poet's aunts.

The sale of the original minute book of the meeting of the council of the Guild of Literature and Art recalls an interesting chapter in the literary history of the mid-Nineteenth Century. This minute book covers the period from June 12, 1854, to April 25, 1898, and on 26 occasions the minutes bear the signature of Charles Dickens as chairman. In addition to his signature, there are marginal notes and comments on various minutes in his handwriting.

writing. Today, but few literary men remember the origin of the guild, which was founded by Dickens in a moment of disgust at what he considered the unreasonably conservative attitude of the management of the Literary Fund. Dickens wished the system of grants to authors to be extended, by establishing pensions and homes for authors with which a good literary should be combined. Pipe he never so sweetly, his literary colleagues, with but few exceptions, refused to dance to his tune, and he struck out his own pathway. He succeeded in founding some annuities, but no literary men would enter the home established at Stevenage in Hertford. Not the least interesting episode in this chapter of literary history is the entry in Charles Dickens' own handwriting of a minute expressing his wish that the property of the guild should be divided between the Royal Literary Fund and the Artists General Benevolent Institution. And so ended the Guild of Literature and Art.

Letters from Mary Queen of Scots, addressed to the Duchesse de Guise and Henri III of France, and two letters from Rabelais form a conspicuous feature in the forthcoming sale of a further portion of the Morrison documents, amongst which are several letters from Pope, Prior, and Swift, Southey, Coleridge, and Wordsworth; and not the least interesting is a letter of Vespucci, the navigator.

"Occasional Addresses" is the title given to the collection brought out by Macmillan's of Mr. Asquith's addresses delivered during the last 25 years on various occasions and on various subjects, including appreciations of Alfred Lyttelton, Benjamin Jowett, the great master of Balliol, and Lord Kitchener.

Messrs. Nisbet have in the press a volume entitled "From War to War," by Samuel Turner, who was part author of "Eclipse or Empire?" and "The Dardanelles Campaign," by H. W. Nevinston. Mr. Turner attempts to popularize the appeal made in "Eclipse or Empire?" and to awaken the British people to the need of greater activity in the direction of commercial endeavor. Mr. Nevinston's aim is to give in "The Dardanelles Campaign" an authoritative account, as far as such an account is yet possible, of that episode.

Simpkin & Marshall announce the immediate issue of the first of the three volumes which are in the press of Crawford Price's work, "Serbia's Part in the War." Another work dealing with one of our allies is announced by Constables' "Scenes From Russian Life," being sketches by Josephine Carline, who lived in Russian Poland.

## LIBRARY IDEALS

"Library Ideals." By Henry Legler. Chicago, London: The Open Court Publishing Company. \$1.50.

Mr. Legler's conviction that the public library is a public blessing furnished him, as a humanist, with the peculiar inspiration that marked his career in the library field, and that breathes through everything he wrote. He saw the public library as a high manifestation of democracy, an integral part of the municipality, invaluable to the culture of youth, and doing for adult immigrants something of what the public school does for their children. His high standpoint insured wide vision, while his work was constructive to the last detail; and much riches of wrought-out problem and proved experiment is garnered here in a little room.

## THE RECORD IN BELGIUM

"Belgium in War Time." By Commandant de Gerlache de Gomery. Translated from the French by Bernard Miall. George H. Doran Company, New York. \$1.50 net.

In this fully documented, amply illustrated and calmly—as far as possible—written book, by a leading Belgian scholar of eminence who has honors from geographical societies throughout the world, the whole record of Belgium's treatment by Germany is spread out. It is most serviceable because it covers not only the period of invasion and the first year of occupation, but also describes with fulfils the reaction of the Belgians to military rule, the unification of the people that has come under duress and atrocities, and the high aims and tenacious convictions of the millions of vassals who await the hour of release at the hand of the Allies.

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A FRENCHMAN IN THE  
CHINESE REVOLUTION

"Révolutions de la vie Révolutionnaire en Chine (1911-1914)." Par Jean Rodès. Plon Nourrit, Paris. 1 franc 30.

As a writer on the Far East, M. Rodès, correspondent of the Temps, requires no introduction. Combining the journalist's trained faculty of observation with the weight and judgment of the historian; writing always pictorially, often wittily; an ideal stage-manager, the reader feels constantly as though he were looking on at a play. His mis-en-scène, though never over-elaborate, provide a wonderfully intimate picture of the sights, tragic and comic, of great and of little import, which belong to these years of revolution in China.

Finding himself in Constantinople on the outbreak of rebellion in the Far East, in the autumn of 1911, M. Rodès lost no time, though he had left China only three months earlier, in returning thither, where, camera and notebook in hand, equipped by experience, initiative and courage, to make the most of great opportunities, he was to see during these strange, stormy years, some of the most remarkable happenings of the Twentieth Century.

In December of that year, M. Rodès was at Hankow, where an armistice between Rebels and Royalists had been arranged, which controlled but not entirely eliminated spasmodic attacks from Royalist troops who had recently set fire to the whole Chinese settlement in the city, with such dire success that after a week's savage conflagration only a few blackened walls remained. Extraordinarily vivid are the descriptions of the writer's walk among those smoke-dyed ruins, closely and impenetrably observed by Chinese patrols.

M. Rodès has much to say of Canton and Peking at this time and also of Shanghai, beneath its revolutionary flag, restless, intriguing, overcrowded with refugees and adventurers. The discipline of tradition and the established law removed, the worst elements under the influence of fear, ambition and greed, came everywhere to the surface and held sway, and China was the least secure, the least desirable of dwelling places for the humble, who during these transitional years possessed no guarantee of safety for their possessions, or indeed for their actual existence, from day to day.

The writer gives a dramatic description of Yuan-shih Kai's entry into Peking, preceded and closely guarded by heavily armed troops. Some measure of order and unity was to come with the new dictator, but his actions, often as violent as they were unexpected, brought little assurance of serenity for the individual or for the state.

Of this remarkable man with whom he came face to face more than once, M. Rodès has much to say. Swift and gigantic in its success, as swift and gigantic in its failure, his career is perhaps more remarkable than that of any in history, with the exception of Napoleon's. In the writer's opinion, however, Yuan was neither a Caesar nor a Napoleon, but just a "super-mandarin." Stronger, cleverer, more implacable than his fellows, he was yet not great enough to shoulder the huge burden to which initial success had encouraged him and ambition tempted him. Not strong nor wise enough to avoid for himself the vast net of intrigue, of coercion and of crime into which he entangled others, he finally fell a victim to it himself.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Connecticut Drive

From the home of the towering  
spruces,  
By Connecticut's cataracts hurled,  
We have come over dams and through  
sluices  
To knock at the door of the world,  
We bring you the wealth of the forest  
That long in her treasure-house  
stood;  
We bring you a gift on the river  
adrift—  
We bring you the heart of the wood.

Like the horse first imprisoned and  
halted,  
The river resisted our will—  
Now stubborn, unmoved and unal-  
tered.

Now hot with a passion to kill,  
It foamed in white fury at Turner's,  
At Miller's awoke with a roar;  
Mad the race that we rode while it  
chafed with its load.

As it groined with the burden it  
bore,  
But we conquered the turbulent river,  
And we plunged from the torrent's  
alarms

To a silence that trembles forever  
Over a valley of plentiful farms,  
And this is the gift that we bring you,  
Borne swift on Connecticut's flood—  
From the land of the spruce, for the  
world's ready use,  
We bring you the heart of the wood.

—Douglas Malloch.

## Sunrise on Pike's Peak

Suddenly we came out upon the bare  
summit that is covered with huge  
stones—their edges as sharp as if  
freshly quarried and dumped here from  
the basket of some mammoth steam  
plow. Below us on every side a filmy  
white sheet which we knew to be made  
of clouds; more like sea fogs they  
were, the sort I have seen come in  
from the Pacific and "pitch their tents"  
in the Muir woods cañons below Mt.  
Tumalpa. What of sky that was  
domed over our heads—the universe  
seemed so small—was a strangely  
dark blue ether. Then, in a flood, the  
sun broke over a rim or line I had not  
known existed, so welded had been  
cloud and sky.

And no Aurora, however swift her  
hues, however rose-colored her chariot,  
ever opened with rosier fingers the  
gates of the East. It was as if Guido  
Reni had been given the world for a  
canvas upon which to paint his fresco  
instead of the ceiling in the middle  
room of the Rospigliosi Casino. Yet  
in a loftier, freer beauty than charac-  
terizes the sweetness of this master's  
brush, the sun described its course  
across the heavens, strewing wreaths  
of transfiguring sunbeams in its path.  
Mac Lucy Baggs.

THE  
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## Macao

"Foreign visitors to the ancient Por-  
tuguese city of Macao, founded during  
the first half of the Sixteenth Century,  
are delighted with its calm, quiet life,  
its brilliant atmosphere and lovely cli-  
mate. If they cannot apply to it the  
words inscribed on the Alhambra, 'If  
there is a paradise on earth, it is this,'  
it is this; they may say with truthfulness  
that the dolce far niente here exists  
in perfection.' William C. Hunter  
writes in 'Bits of Old China,'

"From north to east and south the  
view from the town across the main  
estuary of the Pearl River embraces  
the islands of Lintin, Lantao, Sam-Kok,  
Achow, and the Asses' Ears, of divers-  
ified forms and perennial green, the  
circle ending on that side with the  
Grand Ladrone, which form the out-  
posts washed by the China Sea. Sepa-  
rated from it by another branch of the  
river southerly are the Taypa and  
Montanha, while on the west, across  
the inner harbor, are the Lappa, or  
Priest's Island, and Monkey Island.

while at the northern extremity of the  
harbor stands Green Island, on which  
are the ruins of an ancient monastery,  
and now a favorite resort for picnic  
parties. The inner harbor was the  
early place of residence of the Por-  
tuguese, many of whose commodious  
buildings remain to this day. They  
are of vast size, of two stories; the  
upper ones, surrounded by broad  
verandas, were devoted to family use,  
and the ground floors were appropri-  
ated to business use, and servants'  
and coolies' rooms."

"The peninsula upon the extremity  
of which Macao is built is joined to  
the mainland by a narrow isthmus,  
forming a slight curve of half a mile  
in breadth. From its form it is called  
by the Chinese the Peninsula of the  
Water Lily. Across this isthmus a  
wall was built from the outer bay to  
the head of the inner harbor, and  
named the Barrier, which marked the  
limit of the small territory granted  
to the use of the Portuguese. In the

center of this wall was a gate, closed  
in former times at night and thrown  
open in the morning, that the Chinese  
could pass through in going to the  
city with provisions and returning by  
daylight, but none of the Portuguese  
were permitted to go beyond it. On  
the top of the gate was a pavilion, or  
lookout, and right and left the quar-  
ters of the Chinese guard. These  
have long since disappeared, but the  
Barrier still stands."

"The most interesting object within  
the walls of Macao is the Grotto of  
Camoens, where he composed the  
greater part of the 'Lusiad.' While  
Camoens lived at Macao, in the mid-  
dle of the Sixteenth Century, he held  
the office of administrator of estates.  
On his passage to Goa, and near  
that place, the vessel was wrecked,  
and tradition says that he only saved  
his manuscript of the 'Lusiad' by hold-  
ing it above his head with one arm  
while he swam with the other. As is  
well known, he subsequently returned  
to Portugal."

## Aberfeldy a Hundred Years Ago

"As one part of the Highlands differ-  
ed much from another before the  
leveling influence of railways and  
newspapers came into play, I should  
say at once that I write only of the  
Perthshire Highlands, and chiefly of  
the great valley threaded by the upper  
waters of the Tay," we read in "Old  
Highland Days," by John Kennedy.

"If with filial exaggeration I were  
to call this valley the most beautiful  
in Scotland, a thousand indignant  
voices would claim the honor for their  
particular Eden. Yet who . . . could  
fall to be entranced with the mingled  
grandeur and beauty of the Territory  
of which Aberfeldy is the center?  
Ascend with me, from the heart of  
that village, the wonderful glen that  
inspired Robert Burns—where

"The braes ascend like lofty wa's,  
The foaming stream deep roaring  
fa's,  
The birks of Aberfeldy.

"The hoary cliffs are crowned wi'  
flowers,  
White o'er the linn the burnie  
pours,  
And, rising, weets wi' misty  
showers,  
The birks of Aberfeldy."

With the roar of the Upper Fall in  
your ears, climb out of the woods and  
on to the breezy moor. Then turn,  
and take your fill of nature. Far  
below, the broad brown Tay sweeps  
through a fertile strath, with all the  
Lowland charm of rounded woods and  
green pastures and waving corn. On  
the other side the valley is walled in  
by the Hill of Weem, covered with  
pine forest except where the face of  
the hill is a rocky precipice; with the  
stately pyramid of Ferragone looking  
over its shoulder, and the turreted  
Castle Menzies among great elms and  
beeches at its foot. Far away to the  
left Ben Lawers and his brethren,  
purple with heather and white with  
snow-wreaths, lift their huge bulk . . .  
from the shores of Loch Tay, into the  
red sunset sky. Forests of every shade,  
lordly avenues, fern-fringed dells,  
wide wastes of heather, towering peaks  
and crags, smooth river reaches, foam-  
ing cataracts, deep gloomy gorges,  
fruitful fields, a hundred lakelets

jeweling a hundred hills—such were  
the surroundings of my youth."

"Let me try to bring before you a  
sketch, without a touch of imagination,  
of the people who lived in that High-  
land village when the century was  
young. They were mostly, though not  
all, Gaelic-speaking Highlanders. Cam-  
eron, Macgregor, Menzies, Campbell,  
Maclean, Macfarlane, were among the  
commonest names."

"There may perhaps be something  
historically significant in the variety  
of names which were borne by the  
people of that locality. There are dis-  
tricts of the Highlands in which you  
will find almost all the people bear-  
ing one name, and that the name of  
the chief to whom at no very remote  
period they bore almost the relation  
of subjects. But in Aberfeldy and  
its immediate neighborhood you have  
many clans represented and inter-  
mingled, without a shadow of mutual  
jealousy or memories of the strifes  
and wars which made their fathers  
deadly enemies."

"Though they had borrowed the  
Southern shape for their clothes, our  
villagers certainly did not go far for  
the material. For underwear we had  
homemade linen. To begin with, we  
grew our own flax, and every stage  
in the process of manufacture was  
carried on in our own village. The  
lint was sunk in a wet pit till it was  
well disintegrated; then it was taken  
out, cleaned, and sent to the lint mill  
at the burn-side. My mother did the  
spinning on her own wheel, which is  
still preserved. The house was very  
lively in the spinning season, for a  
number of other young wives brought  
in their wheels, and spun in com-  
pany. The linen was woven on one  
of the villagers' old hand-loom; bleached  
in a field just above what is now  
Bank Street (well do I remember  
the pains my mother took to make  
her linen of an immaculate white-  
ness); and finally transformed by the  
same diligent hands into shirts and  
sheets, which Father Time himself  
could hardly wear out. . . . Our outer  
garments came originally from the  
sheep on our mountains. The wool  
was spun at home like the linen woven  
in the next street, and then brought  
back to the manse in the form of cloth,

to be shaped into garments by the  
mother and aunt, or by one of the  
village tailors. That our stockings  
were knitted by maternal fingers need  
hardly be said. And the boots—though  
you would seldom see a pair with  
either shoes or stockings on in sum-  
mer—were made by the shoemaker  
next door, not brought wholesale from  
some manufacturing town. For our  
heads, when we boys wore anything,  
it was a village-made Glenarry bon-  
net; and that was the headgear of  
the men as well. The girls and young  
women went generally bareheaded,  
while the elderly women of course  
wore the neat white 'mutch'; but be-  
fore our boyhood was over straw hats  
and bonnets were quite common. When  
my mother came first to Aberfeldy, in  
1806, there was only one woman in  
the village who had a bonnet, and that  
was the wife of the excise-man."

## In Siberia There Is No Spring to Speak Of

"The road from Verchni-Udinsk to  
Baikal—a two days' journey—crosses  
part of the northwestern border-ridge  
of the High Plateau—a romantic  
region of rolling table-land and forest-  
covered mountains, affording from  
their slopes far-reaching panoramas  
of fertile valleys and winding rivers,  
with horses and cattle on their banks,  
and here and there a lonely farm-  
stead." Charles Wemyss writes in  
"Four Thousand Miles Across Siberia."

"It was a splendid morning when I  
set out from Verchni-Udinsk. Only  
the yemshik was with me; I had had  
enough of popotechiks, and was glad  
to be alone. The country looked ex-  
tremely beautiful, for the winter had  
passed and summer had come. In  
Siberia there is no spring to speak of.  
As the sun gains strength he melts  
the ice and dissipates the fog, and  
then, as if the face of nature had been  
touched by some magic wand, verdure  
and flowers break forth from every  
inch of soil, and in a few weeks the  
landscape has something of tropical  
luxuriance. When I left Lake Khanka,  
only a month before, there was hardly  
a leaf or grass blade to be seen, and  
now there was vegetation everywhere.

## The Demonstration of Truth

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ON PAGE 174 of Science and  
Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "The  
thunder of Sinai and the Sermon  
on the Mount are pursuing and will  
overtake the ages, rebuking in their  
course all error and proclaiming the  
kingdom of heaven on earth. Truth  
is revealed. It needs only to be prac-  
tised." Here the Discoverer of Chris-  
tian Science draws attention to the  
fact that the truth has been so clearly  
revealed that there is no reason why  
it should not be put into practice by  
human beings in every necessity of  
their lives.

The Hebrew Decalogue is as neces-  
sary for the guidance of men today  
as ever it was. It is a compendium  
of profound moral wisdom. Obedience  
to its commands strengthens all who put  
themselves under its rule, increasing  
health and happiness. And the Ser-  
mon on the Mount, is it only the dream  
of a visionary, the expression of one  
whose idealism ran far beyond what  
was humanly possible of realization?  
In the light of Christian Science the  
words of Christ Jesus, in the Sermon  
on the Mount, are seen to be based on  
a knowledge of divine Principle which  
has never been surpassed. It was be-  
cause of his understanding of Prin-  
ciple, and his certainty that mankind  
could also gain an understanding of  
Principle, that Jesus pitched the key  
of his discourse so high. It is the  
most radical deliverance ever made.  
It points out that humility, goodness,  
charity, purity, and gentleness bring  
their reward with them, and it urges  
upon men the necessity of being "per-  
fect, even as your Father which is in  
heaven is perfect." Toward the end  
of it the Master admonishes all to  
put his words into practice like "a  
wise man, which built his house upon  
a rock," and not to remain as one  
"which built his house upon the sand."

It is now nineteen hundred years

since the Sermon on the Mount was  
spoken, and many there be who still  
believe it impossible of more than very  
limited application. And why is this?  
Because they have not yet learned  
something definite about that divine  
Principle without which Jesus said he  
could do nothing. And it is divine  
Principle, in the many-sidedness of its  
nature, which Christian Science re-  
veals. On page 259 of Science and  
Health, Mrs. Eddy says: "The Chris-  
tian-like understanding of scientific being  
and divine healing includes a perfect  
Principle and idea,—perfect God and  
perfect man,—as the basis of thought  
and demonstration." Christian Science  
does not teach anything vague about  
God. All its declarations about Him  
are definite. It teaches that God is  
infinite, the one perfect Principle of  
all real being, the one perfect cause,  
and the only real presence. More-  
over Christian Science declares that  
man is the perfect spiritual idea of  
divine Principle. Thus Principle and  
the real man are indissolubly one.

Now, in the proportion that a man's  
understanding is in accord with the  
truth of being, demonstration results.  
Take for instance the application of  
truth to a case of sickness. Examine  
the condition in the light of the  
knowledge of Principle. Divine Sci-  
ence shows that Principle is the only  
presence, and that it is perfect. What,  
then, is this which claims to be pres-  
ent as an inharmonious condition? It  
must become obvious to one who  
acknowledges Principle as infinite  
presence, that there cannot be another  
real presence. Because of this, Chris-  
tian Science points out that sickness  
is unreal, a false belief of the human  
mind. When a man is tempted to  
believe in the reality of disease, he  
should not lie down under the belief  
as one who is hopeless, but should  
at once put into practice what he

knows of that divine Principle which  
includes neither disease nor sin. A  
man instructed in Truth would turn  
naturally to God, the only presence  
and cause; and when he does so with  
spiritual understanding, his fears  
are proved groundless and the error  
disappears.

Sometimes it happens that people  
are disappointed because they do not  
find themselves overcoming some form  
of error as quickly as they would like.  
It is well to remember that men are  
often desirous of getting rid of suffer-  
ing while not so willing to part with  
the false, pleasant beliefs of the  
human mind. One can readily see  
what a divided house is there. Every  
erroneous belief that is cherished is  
like a brake on spiritual progress. A  
man may strive to realize the truth  
for hours on end in an endeavor to  
demonstrate it; but what of that, if  
immediately afterwards he sinks back  
into the stagnant depths of mortal  
mind to indulge himself once more in  
the delusions of material sensuous-  
ness? That is a temptation which all  
who have obtained some little knowl-  
edge of Truth have to be on guard  
against. The belief that there is life  
and intelligence and sensation in  
matter lies like a subtle serpent ready  
to attack, in belief, the spiritual idea,  
in order to prevent the healing of  
mankind.

What, then, must be the attitude of  
those who would demonstrate Truth,  
of those who would practice Principle  
consistently in their daily lives? They  
must endeavor to live in accord with  
the Hebrew Decalogue; not one of  
the Ten Commandments can be re-  
legated to an obscure position in the  
consciousness of a righteous man.  
They must endeavor to live in ac-  
cordance with the spirit which ani-  
mates the Sermon on the Mount, cul-  
tivating humility which is begotten of  
the recognition of the aliveness of God,  
goodness which springs from the spiri-  
tual understanding of God as infinite  
good, charity which results from the  
knowledge of the omnipotence of  
divine Love, purity and gentleness  
which are the fruits of obedience to  
spiritual law, that spiritual law that  
is itself the law of divine Principle.  
The man who is faithful in his en-  
deavor along these lines cannot fail,  
to the extent of his faithfulness, to  
demonstrate Truth. The day has gone  
by to stand in doubt about the nature  
of Truth and its demonstration, for  
Christian Science has removed all  
mystery from both. "Goodness attains  
the demonstration of Truth." (Science  
and Health, p. 2.)

## The Line Between France and Flanders

The traveler approaching Calais  
from the sea obtains his first indica-  
tion of the position of the town when  
he sees the lighthouse tower, and pres-  
ently the church, rising apparently out  
of the water, for Calais stands within  
the dead level of the Low Countries.  
A little to the right, however, is a  
high cliff of white chalk, from which  
a belt of rolling downs extends inland  
in a southeasterly direction. These  
downs have a steep escarpment over-  
looking the eastward plain for a dis-  
tance of some sixty or seventy miles.  
The railway to Paris ascends the brink  
obliquely a short distance from Calais,  
and passengers have here before them  
one of the great physical contrasts of  
Europe. Below to the east is the plain  
of Flanders, the beginning of the  
Netherlands; above to the west is the  
old province of Artois, attached polit-  
ically at one time, it is true, to the  
Netherlands, but by physical structure  
and language essentially the begin-  
ning of France. The plain of Northern  
France is for the most part underlain  
by the chalk which commences in this  
scarp overlooking Calais, and by con-  
trast with the Flemish fields of sand  
and alluvium, the French plain is a  
low undulating plateau.

Studied on the map, this line of sepa-  
ration between the Netherlands and  
true France is continued, with  
only minor deviations, in a southeast-  
ward direction to the source of the  
Meuse, dividing throughout its length  
the drainage which flows northeast-  
ward by the Meuse and the Scheldt  
toward the Rhine from the drainage  
which flows southwestward by the  
Marne and the Oise to the Seine, or  
by the Somme northwestward to the  
Channel. There is a marked contrast,  
however, between the northern and  
southern halves of this significant  
water parting. In the north it is the  
Netherlands to the east which lie low,  
and the French countries of Artois  
and Picardy to the west which lie  
relatively high. In the south, on the  
other hand, the high country of Lor-  
raine is placed to the east and the  
rather low country of Champagne  
to the west. The transition takes place  
where the Ardennes from the east in-  
fringe upon the line which thus sepa-  
rates the Rhine-ward and the Seine-  
ward streams. In other words, there  
are four distinct levels to be consid-  
ered. The lowest is in Flanders, from  
Calais eastward; the next, rather high-

er, extends from Artois and Picardy  
into Champagne; the third, which is  
still higher, forms the country of Lor-  
raine; and the highest is the Schist  
plateau of the Ardennes, extending  
westward across the Belgian frontier  
just into France.—From "The Rhine,"  
by H. J. MacKinder.

## The Silence of Manhattan

When New York a few years ago  
wished to celebrate the completion and  
opening of its first subway, and wished  
to do it in a style commensurate with  
the city's greatness, the Mayor sug-  
gested that every bell and whistle  
should sound in unison for one hour;  
a great and prolonged din being sup-  
posedly representative of New York  
City and most fitting for the celebra-  
tion of a tremendous achievement!  
And New York is indeed a city of  
noise—but the noise is the rattle and  
thunder and turmoil of traffic; it is  
not the noise from choice but from  
necessity.

And there are still several places  
in Manhattan where there is almost  
quiet, one of these being down at the  
lower point of the island, the Battery,  
where still there is a peaceful area of  
park, almost undisturbed by din.

George Washington, when as Presi-  
dent he lived in this city, found his  
favorite walk to be, as he has re-  
corded in his diary, along the sea-wall  
of the Battery. . . . A beautiful ap-  
proach to the Battery is from the bay,  
on a day of sunlight, when there is a  
glowing blue of water and of sky, and  
the ceaseless movement of number-  
less boats. On either side there is the  
gently sloping shore of Long Island or  
of New Jersey; in front, on the left,  
is the great green Goddess of Liberty;  
on the right are the mighty curves of  
the bridges; in the center, set in the  
midst of blue water, beneath the blue  
dome of the sky, there rises a cluster-  
ing mass of buildings to incredible  
and irregular heights, in whites and  
grays and dark browns, with splashes  
of red and green. And in front of  
this clustered mass is the park of the  
Battery.

There is dignity in the view, there  
is strength, there is superb impres-  
siveness, there is the unexpected gen-  
tleness of greenery.

In the early hours of a winter's eve-  
ning, when the myriad boats show  
lights of green and white and red, and  
Liberty stands in a soft and whitish  
glow, and the interminable lines of  
cars move over the arching bridges  
like fireflies on fairy threads, and  
the towering buildings are alight,  
in thousands of windows, giving  
an effect as of a wonder-  
ful hill city, with lighted houses  
rising tier on tier, higher and higher,  
it is one of the striking sights of the  
world.—From "The Book of New  
York," by Robert Shackleton.

## Firelight

Silent, bathed in firelight, in dusky  
light and gloom  
The boys squeeze together in the  
smoky dirty room.  
Crowded round the fireplace, a thing  
of bricks and tin,  
They watch the shifting embers till  
the good dreams enter in.

That fill the low hovel with blossoms  
fresh with dew.  
And blue sky and white clouds that  
sail the clear air through.  
They talk of daffodils and bluebells  
skye bed.  
Till silence thrills and murmurs at the  
things they have said. . . .

—Ivor Gurney, Private, of the Gloucesters.  
(From "Severn and Somme.")SCIENCE  
AND  
HEALTHWith Key to  
the Scriptures

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### Questionable Friendship

THE perpetual use of the name of the President of the United States, by certain papers and politicians in England, as a foil for their diatribes on Mr. Lloyd George's Ministry, is very little of a compliment to Mr. Wilson, and one that the people who indulge in it may be perfectly certain is entirely offensive to him. Mr. Wilson has seen far too much of politics not to know exactly what such compliments are worth, and he is perfectly aware that if tomorrow he should offend any of these speakers or writers they would not hesitate for one moment to convert their praise into blame. The great statesmen of the world have always seen through this sort of camouflage. "See," said a sycophant to the great Oliver, one day, as he was riding into London, "how the people throng the streets to look at you!" "Nothing like the crowd that would come to see me hanged," was Cromwell's short and devastating reply.

The fact is that Mr. Wilson is far too big a man to take any pleasure out of the "Hosannas" of the gadflies of the present Ministry. He has no doubt a memory of sufficient length to remind him of something William of Orange once remarked, in precisely similar circumstances, to those which drew Cromwell's vitriolic comment, and that is, that "Hosanna!" is merely the obverse of the coin which carries "Crucify!" on the reverse, and his memory is also, no doubt, good enough to remind him that the "Hosannas" he is now receiving from these quarters in London were once showered over the then sacrosanct head of Mr. Lloyd George, who is in receipt of the "Crucify!" today. Almost at the moment, indeed, when a London pacifist paper was engaged in making the discovery that Mr. Wilson would never have dealt so cavalierly with the letter to "My Dear Sixtus," the spokesman of the writer of that letter, the Prime Minister of Hungary, was publicly explaining that "essential parts of that letter were twisted and forged, and had so been falsified." Therefore the paper in question is in the unhappy position either of crediting Mr. Wilson with an ability to be deceived by an entirely worthless document, which was falsified by Prince Sixtus himself or by the President of the French Republic, or else it is representing the President of the United States as being willing to negotiate with a body of people who do not regard their own word seriously enough, not to repudiate it the moment it suits their purpose. Indeed, if the London paper will read some of Mr. Wilson's speeches, it will discover that he has already explained himself, in tolerably clear language, on this very point.

After the London paper comes the Irish Parliamentary Party genially suggesting an appeal to the United States, through its President, "to urge Great Britain to apply to Ireland the principle of self-determination." Now that happens to have been the precise view taken by the Southern States in the war with the North, and the Irish Parliamentary Party must be perfectly aware of the answer Mr. Lincoln returned to that proposal, and of the attitude which his country has held upon it ever since. Besides, when it comes to a policy of self-determination, it is a little hard to know where to draw the line. For instance, the Northern Protestant counties of Ireland are fully determined that self-determination is to be adopted by them as well as by the South, and they have determined that they are going to stand outside the "Union of Hearts," which the self-determinists of the South are insistent on determining for them whether they like it or not.

Now these efforts to use the President of the United States for political ends, if they were met by the opponents of the Irish Parliamentary Party and of the London paper in the same spirit, would utterly destroy Mr. Wilson's usefulness to the allied cause by making him a center of party warfare, in the United Kingdom, instead of what he has every right to be considered, a loyal and faithful ally whose counsel, when desired, is always at the disposal of his allies. In these circumstances it is, therefore, rather surprising to find the leaders of the Liberal Party steering perilously near the same shoals in an effort to criticize Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Runciman have, apparently, as complete a want of faith in the President of the French Republic and the Prime Minister in London, as they profess to have faith in the President of the United States, and they may be sure that Mr. Wilson will be the very first person to understand exactly what such a compliment is worth. In the debate of last Thursday, which was initiated by Mr. Runciman, the whole implication of that gentleman's speech lay in the suggestion that France and England had thrown down the offer of the Emperor of Austria without even consulting Mr. Wilson. Now the objection to this suggestion is a very simple one. It consists, first, in the fact that the Emperor Karl's letter was conveyed to M. Poincaré under the seal, as Mr. Balfour pointed out, of the strictest secrecy, and without permission to convey the contents to anybody but King George and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. At the same time Mr. Runciman's question permitted Mr. Balfour to make clear to him something most other people have always been perfectly aware of, and that is that Mr. Balfour has absolutely no political secrets from the President of the United States, for whom he entertains the greatest respect, and with whom he is on terms of warm friendship. In short, all that Mr. Balfour himself knew, and was in a position to confide to Mr. Wilson, was confided to Mr. Wilson long ago, so that it is a pity that Mr. Runciman should have adopted an attitude which, whether intended or not, assumes a lack of confidence and cordiality between the Government in London and the Government in Washington.

More surprising still perhaps was the attitude of Mr.

Asquith, who seems of late to have lost his usually marvelous clarity of judgment and discrimination. The whole House was glad, he explained, to learn from Mr. Balfour that no secrets of any kind were being kept from President Wilson, since only through complete mutual confidence was it possible to carry on the struggle they were waging. Now Mr. Asquith was apparently ignorant of some things known to much smaller men, when he implied that, up to the time of Mr. Balfour's reply, he had been doubtful of Mr. Balfour's attitude towards Mr. Wilson. Why he should have been doubtful of something which is fully known to the man in the street, it is difficult to say, and it is perfectly certain that he would have experienced no trouble in learning the truth from Mr. Balfour by simply asking him privately. But here again, as in the case of Mr. Runciman, as in the case of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and as in the case of The Daily News, there emerges the determination to use Mr. Wilson as a stalking horse against Mr. Lloyd George's Government. Now Mr. Lloyd George's Government may not meet with the approval of any of the people engaged in criticizing it, but that is no reason why they should drag Mr. Wilson's name into their criticisms of the British Government. Mr. Wilson would unquestionably be the very first to pray to be saved from friendship of this nature. Mr. Wilson personally knows Mr. Balfour, and he knows Mr. Balfour's admiration of and friendship for him, and therefore he must regret all such references as distinctly offensive instead of felicitous. The time is coming when Mr. Wilson may take his place, with the other arbiters, in some great peace council which will profoundly affect the future of the world. If he is to fill this part with its utmost effect, he must hold the confidence of all the allied nations taking part in it. But what sort of confidence does the London paper, the Irish Parliamentary Party, Mr. Runciman, or Mr. Asquith imagine they are gaining for Mr. Wilson in the British Empire by representing him as slighted or ignored by the British Government, or by trying to entangle him in purely domestic questions in the United Kingdom? It is fortunate that such a use of the President's name is foredoomed to failure, for if it were not, it would make Mr. Wilson a party question not only in the United Kingdom but in France.

### No Crippling of the Convoy Fleet

THE United States and its allies have been waiting patiently, during more than a year, for the Emergency Fleet Corporation to build ships to insure the transportation of men, munitions, and supplies across the Atlantic at the rate necessary to the winning of the war. The disappointments have been many and inexcusable. Only now are vessels leaving the ways in anything like a satisfactory number. Only now are the immensely costly shipyards, constructed largely at the expense of delay in actual shipbuilding, beginning to show returns for the time and money spent upon them. And no sooner have they begun to give promise of reaching an encouraging point of production than the apparently inevitable "hitch" is once more reported.

The latest complication in the merchant marine program is revealed in a statement by officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation that the construction of 180 merchant ships at the Hog Island yards, to quote a Washington dispatch, "cannot be completed on schedule time, because of a decision by the Navy Department to decline a request from the Fleet Corporation to furnish turbine engines for these vessels." That is to say, all other reasons and excuses for delaying merchant vessel construction having disappeared, it is now suddenly discovered that the 180 transport hulls which Hog Island promises soon to put into the water will not be able to go to sea for lack of engines, unless the Navy Department shall delay destroyer production in order to supply them with turbines. What a proposition!

The Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation are attached to the War Department, not to the Navy Department; yet the Navy Department has, on several occasions, drawn upon its resources to help the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation out of difficulties from which competent management would have saved them. The position of the Navy Department, according to the dispatch referred to, is that, as the turbines available are to be placed in new destroyers, which are urgently needed for convoy and patrol work, it would be unwise to permit delay in the completion of the destroyer building program.

The Secretary of the Navy has been as clear-sighted in the matter of providing turbines for destroyers as in other respects. "The additional facilities we have for building turbines," he says, in a statement issued in this connection, "are what we have created. Foreseeing that we would be short of machinery unless then existing facilities were promptly extended, we took steps when the new destroyer program was adopted to provide additional facilities." And he adds these significant words: "The entire program hinges on our ability to get turbines when needed and as hulls are launched."

This is as true of merchant as of naval ship construction. The engine is an essential part of the ship. The ship is not ready until it is engined. When one talks about a completed ship one is supposed to be talking about a ship that is in full readiness for a voyage. No ship, especially no steamship, unprovided with proper and adequate machinery, is prepared to go into commission. Josephus Daniels, a landsman of small experience in mechanics, saw this instinctively, and supplied himself in advance with machinery for his new naval vessels; strange that the numerous captains of the sea, and of industry, who have had to do with the merchant fleet, should habitually overlook details of paramount importance. If Mr. Schwab is not providing himself with turbines, he is following in the line of his predecessors in the management of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. They were always short of the essential thing. Ships without engines, under Mr. Schwab, will be as worthless as ships on paper, under Mr. Denman or any of the others.

The Navy Department, very properly and very wisely,

holds that the transports to be constructed at Hog Island and elsewhere would be without adequate protection unless they were convoyed by destroyers. To turn over to Mr. Schwab turbines intended for destroyers, that he might put them into transports, would be to leave the products of his shipyards to the tender mercy of the German submarines. The Secretary hits the nail squarely on the head when he says, referring to the facilities for turbines, "If we turned these facilities over to the War Department or the Shipping Board, the completion of destroyers would be delayed. This, we think, would be a great mistake, and I could not agree to the delay. Destroyers are the paramount thing, and we could not consent to delay a single minute."

Mr. Schwab proposes to appeal to the President for a reversal of Mr. Daniels' ruling. It is not to be conceived that he will obtain it. The nation would not stand for it. Crippling the convoy fleet would mean the crippling of the entire transport service. Unprotected merchantmen can be of no value to the United States or to the Allies. The proposition to take from the navy turbines needed for destroyers is, to say the least, preposterous.

It is not necessary that the convoy service shall be hampered in the least in order that the merchant fleet shall be engined. What is necessary is that the Emergency Fleet Corporation shall at once provide, as the Navy Department has, for an expansion of its engine-building facilities. It can undoubtedly get its turbines from private constructors, if it cannot build them itself. It should long ago have made provision for an adequate supply of them. That it has not done so is only another evidence of the slipshod manner in which its business has been conducted, assuming that there has been no other cause for this and similar exhibitions of negligence, if negligence is not too charitable a term.

In no event should the nation permit its transatlantic convoy fleet to be weakened. Germany would like nothing better than that its U-boats might have freedom to meet and sink the new American merchant marine. There is as great and as urgent need for destroyers as for transports. It cannot be possible that Mr. Schwab does not see this plainly.

### Raemaekers

THE Dutch cartoonist, whose sketches of "Schrecklichkeit" are now appearing in newspapers in the United States, has made mental neutrality impossible for everyone who believes that he has a message. It is a trite saying now that for the Allies Raemaekers, who was almost unknown before the war, is as good as an army corps, or that the Germans would rather lose a great battle if, by that loss, they could lay hands on the artist-Dutchman. It cannot be too often reiterated, however, that the reason why "Kultur" has placed a high price upon him is not merely because, with brutal frankness, he has depicted Germany as the Cain of nations, but because there is no gainsaying the inexorable truth embodied in his cartoons.

Louis Raemaekers spent his early years at Roermond, in Holland, and afterward studied art in Amsterdam and Brussels. Before the war he was living quietly with his family in Haarlem, the heart of tulip-land, where he was contentedly painting the canals, cattle, and windmills of his beloved Dutch countryside. Four days after the war began, he drew his first cartoon, "Christendom After Twenty Centuries." He investigated the horrors in Belgium personally; since then, his chief thought has been of the war and how best to aid the cause of the Allies. His early cartoons appeared in the Telegraaf of Amsterdam, and at once attracted general attention. From the outset his works revealed something more than the humorous or ironical power of the caricaturist; they showed that behind the mere pictorial comment on the war was a man who thought and wrought with a deep and uncompromising conviction as to right and wrong. The leading newspapers, first of Holland, then of the Continent and England, reproduced his sketches. Quick to recognize the significance of his work, the German authorities did all in their power to suppress it, and, failing in this, used every form of intrigue at hand to silence him. They charged him with endangering Dutch neutrality; they put a price on his head, and he was continually threatened with the vengeance of the Central Powers. Then Raemaekers removed with his family to a suburb of London. The English public accorded him a warm welcome. Great crowds thronged the galleries where his cartoons were exhibited. Later, in Paris, he was presented with the Cross of the Legion of Honor and was given a reception at the Sorbonne, which is said to be the highest purely intellectual honor Europe can confer.

He has a wonderful record for industry, for he has drawn more than 600 cartoons since the war began. There is scarcely a phase of it, political, military, or naval, on which his brush and pencil have not made their comment, and a line once placed is seldom altered.

To understand Raemaekers fully, one must first understand the Germans. Civilization expects implicit obedience to the accepted code by all its devotees. Now, some of us have had a mental picture of the Germans, surviving from long ago, as a peacefully inclined, industrious folk, as students, philosophers, and profound and earnest thinkers, as organized, efficient merchants, and domesticated men and women. But we did not understand the modern German, and, so soon as the war broke out and we began to reason from cause to effect, our appraisal of German ideals received a rude shock. We found "Kultur" in place of the familiar type, and one supreme man at the head of a caste using the people like pawns, teaching them the gospel of hate, and employing every material force at hand to achieve the destruction of other nations for the sake of national glorification and the aggrandizement of the German state. We found a people turned universal enemy, using war as a means to break down the morale of whole nations and as an agent of mendacity, misrepresentation, wholesale cruelty, and ruthless conquest.

Raemaekers revolted at once. He showed sheer, unadulterated facts in picture, drawn as it were with the point of a sword, or a bayonet. He showed that in face of "Kultur" no one could be neutral. There is no mistaking

Raemaekers. No matter what its form, he loathes "Kultur," and against the dark background of evil he causes to stand out the nobility, endurance, and sublimity of the objects of "Kultur's" persecution, the sacredness of the allied cause. Never for a moment is he in doubt that that cause will succeed. Victory to him is inevitable. For that view he is more than an encouragement to the world; he is an inspiration, as much an inspiration as though the war had long since ceased and he were recording in bronze and marble the glorious victory of civilization, instead of merely presenting us with the first rough sketch.

### Notes and Comments

THE Secretary of War of the United States has displayed an amazing misapprehension of the fitness of things in appointing to assist the Attorney-General in the inquiry into the aircraft scandal three gentlemen prominently attached to the Aircraft Board and the Signal Service, the two bodies under investigation. The reason advanced for such a remarkable choice of assistants for Mr. Gregory is that these gentlemen are possessed of a vast amount of knowledge concerning the aircraft breakdown and its cause. This is doubtless true, and the information they can furnish, if they will, should be of great value to the government. But people who have information to impart about the alleged misconduct of official bodies with which they themselves have been prominently identified, and for which they themselves may be held in a measure responsible, are usually summoned as witnesses, not as assistants to the prosecution, or to sit on the jury. However, not what Mr. Baker has done, but what Charles E. Hughes thinks and does about what the Secretary of War has done, is the point of real interest at the present hour.

THE DAILY CHRONICLE of London is responsible for the statement that, sixteen years ago, at a dinner in London, M. Santos-Dumont said that the time would come when we should have aerial guards, as well as foot guards and horse guards. Most people laughed at his prediction. But he showed himself truly wise when he declared that aircraft would be the masters of the submarine, though he was probably referring to dirigibles rather than aeroplanes. What the latter can do in war is being proved every day. What they will do when the war is over, in the way of enlarging men's knowledge of the clouds, the earth, the birds, and the regions above the clouds, can yet only be surmised.

Now that aeroplane mail service between New York, Philadelphia, and Washington has been inaugurated, after weeks of preparation, and it appears that the Government is serious about it, it would seem to be time for some one to explain the purpose of the scheme, and why, in an emergency like the present, aviators, mechanics, aeroplanes, and other equipment urgently needed on the battle front should be occupied in an interesting, but not essential, business which can be done better in many respects by train. It is said that twelve machines are to be used in the service. If they are machines that are capable of war service, it would seem that they should be engaged in it. If they are not, there is little, if any, apparent excuse for their manufacture, except possibly as practice machines; and if this is given as the reason for their use in this kind of work, it should be explained how a military aviator can learn the things he has to know, in order to win air battles, in a machine that presumably is not suited for fighting, and in a sedate sort of activity that apparently does not offer the kind of training he needs.

ONE is tempted to think that Lord Bryce must be almost bewildered by the myriad proposals and criticisms concerning his proposed reform of the House of Lords. He seems to have hit the nail on the head for most people by his definite rejection of the idea that any peer shall henceforth sit in the Lords by hereditary right alone, except the royal dukes; but there his happy "hits" appear to end. One critic wishes the "federal idea" to be taken into consideration; another the balance of parties to be always identical with that of the House of Commons and the proposed twelve-year term dropped; another demands a proportional representation for the Labor Party; while others insist, not only upon dropping the bishops and the ex-officio members, but also the peers. A House of Lords without a lord! What next? And a critic has dared to supply the answer: Women members of the House of Lords!

THE expert riveter no sooner wins distinction than the honors are snatched away from him by one still more expert with the hammer. Thus, Charles Knight, of the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who drove home 4875 rivets two and five-eighths inches long in nine hours, was completely distanced, within a day, by J. J. Briggs, of the Atlantic Basin Iron Works, Brooklyn, who drove 7864 seven-eighths rivets into place in seven hours and a half, or one every three and a half seconds. It is now time to hear from the Thames and the Clyde again. And at the same time more should be heard concerning variation of conditions.

THE Emperor Karl of Austria visited Sofia, the other day, and the Tzar Ferdinand spoke with special satisfaction of the numerous ties between the Dual Monarchy and Bulgaria. The only real tie that binds them is the stolen Serbian territory, but, if the Bulgarians wait long enough, the tie will be so close that it will be difficult for anyone to know where Austria-Hungary begins and Bulgaria leaves off. In the meantime, however, the Allies may do a little untying on their own account.

SOME will be disposed to think that the Federal Trade Commission is, perhaps, venturing upon thin ice when it undertakes to regulate the great yeast concerns, especially in regard to the advancing prices charged in this industry. If justification for a rise is to be found anywhere, these people will very likely argue, it should be found in yeast.